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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

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22nd May	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7811
24th June	ARABIA	7903	VICTORIA	6629
12th "	SALSETTE	6000		
19th "	OCEANA	6610	MOOLTAN	9631
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	CHINA	7912
10th "	SALSETTE	6000		
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MACEDONIA	10613
24th "	SALSETTE	6000		
Aug. "	EGYPT	7913		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
AFRICA	2,037	Mon. 31st May	noon.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 3rd June	9 a. m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 4th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, 31st May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein Bushire and Koweit.

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S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd June calling (if Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Muscat, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	June 9
B. City of Manchester	May 27	June 10	June 24	July 7
D. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	Phly 24
A. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Augt. 2
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Augt. 2
B. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 23	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 7	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 14	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
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AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Barillon	8th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for sun way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Arrachee Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Far

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.
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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	G. Bartole	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilbonk	1st July 1909

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Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	6291	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	6196	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	4388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6389	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	6991	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	6196	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	4388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6389	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

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Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY, 21st MAY, 1909.

TO,
MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER.

SIRS,—With reference to the Criminal proceedings instituted on your behalf in the Esplanade Police Court, against me for SELLING Soap bearing a LABEL in IMITATION of the Label appearing on the Tablets of your wellknown No. 5 CARBOLIC SOAP, I hereby express my unqualified regret and APOLOGISE for having allowed Soap bearing the Label complained of to be sold in my shop, by my servant, Vaishand Ramchand. I hereby undertake that I will NOT in future SELL or ALLOW TO BE SOLD or be concerned in the sale of Soap bearing such Label or any other label which you may consider to be an imitation of your said Label.

You are at liberty to publish this Apology and to make such other use thereof as you may think fit.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) L. D. VAKIL,
Carrying on business as
Messrs. B. L. Gupta and Co.

WITNESS :—
(Sd.) F. D. TENNANT,
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EVERY OFFICER in India whose pay is henceforth incremental, and who values Life Insurance as a sound mode of saving, should immediately communicate with Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., rec'd., who has devised a scheme which is being keenly taken up and in respect of which very favorable comments reach him. A distinguished member of the P. W. D. writes thus: "Recently the Government of India have re-organised the pay of several Departments—P. W. D., Forests, Geological, ... and introduced an incremental system of payment. ..... YOUR NEW SYSTEM SHOULD SUIT MANY OF THE MEN IN THOSE SERVICES TO A. T." A Covenanted Civilian writes: "The .....scheme is in every way an admirable invention, an excellent method of systematic saving—and I have decided to go in for it." Another officer of the P. W. D. writes thus: "I have been immensely struck by the papers you have sent me ..... It is about the soundest scheme for systematic saving I have seen, and I would like to start at once." Full particulars will be sent to all officers who apply to Mr. Henderson on his conditions, copy of which are obtainable from the Bombay Gazette Office by sending a half-anna envelope.

42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LUKHMIDAS VERSHY, alias LUKHAMSEY VERSHY, late of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Memon Wad Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

BAI PARVATI BAI, one of the widow of the said LAKHMIDAS VERSHY, also of Bombay, Bhansali Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Memonwada Road, outside the Fort at Bombay, the Sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 24th day of May, 1909.

Messrs. JEHANGIR, AND SERVAI.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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Public Accountant.
E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned CURRIMBHOY JAFFERJI SODAGAR is the mortgagee in possession of the stock in trade business, etc., carried on by and of the outstandings due to NOMANBHOY CURRIMBHOY, who traded under the name of NOMANBHOY FATEYLLY & Co., under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 6th May, 1904, and made between the said mortgagee Nomanbhoy Currimbhoy of the one part and the said Currimbhoy Jafferji Sodagar of the other part.

Notice is hereby given to all the debtors of the said firm of Nomanbhoy Fateylly and Co., not to pay to them any debts due to the said firm as the Undersigned mortgagee is in possession thereof. And the debtors are hereby required to pay such debts to the Undersigned mortgagee Currimbhoy Jafferji Sodagar, at his Shop at No. 1, opposite the Crawford Market, Bombay, and if notwithstanding the above intimation any of the debtors or debtor pay the debts due by them or him to the said Nomanbhoy Currimbhoy, trading under the name of Nomanbhoy Fateylli and Co., or to any one on his behalf or on behalf of the said firm they or he will do so at their or his own risk and on their or his own responsibility and the Undersigned mortgagee will hold any debtors or debtor who makes such last mentioned payment responsible for the same and liable for payment thereof to the said undersigned mortgagee.

Dated this 20th day of May 1909.

CURRIMBHOY JAFFERJI SODAGAR,
Mortgagee in possession.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS!!
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP — „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which must be ascertained on application

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

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Paid up Capital	„	14,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	1,30,000

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BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

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Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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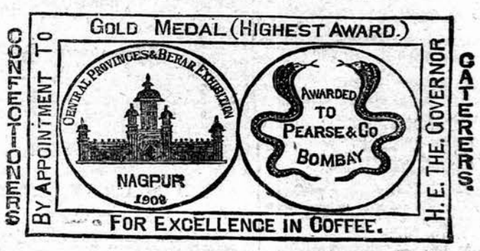

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

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It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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THE P and O Company's mail steamer Salsette, 2,331 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, R N R, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Redbridge, 2,443 tons, Captain J O Vassey, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain P S Primrose, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Jedah, with a general cargo and 43 deck passengers.

THE steamer Penlee, 2,451 tons, Captain E Michell, arrived in harbour on Friday from Cardiff with a cargo coal.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain J E Denton, sailed on Friday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

FLAGS ON MERCHANT SHIPS.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have lately raised an interesting point concerning certain Merchant vessels flying the Union Jack having a blue border in addition to the Blue Ensign. The latter flag is flown in virtue of an Admiralty Warrant granted to Merchant Ships complying with certain requirements in connection with the Royal Naval Reserve. It seems that, in a recent case, an officer of the Royal Indian Marine objected to the use of the former flag on a Merchant Ship on the ground that it was the recognized flag of the Indian Marine. In order to remove any misapprehension, the Guild addressed themselves to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the following definite reply has now been received from Sir Charles Inigo Thomas, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty:—

Admiralty, 6th May, 1909.

SIR,—I have laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you invite their attention to the practice of certain Merchant Ships, holding a Warrant to fly the Blue Ensign of His Majesty's Fleet, to fly in addition,—usually on a small staff forward,—a Union Jack having a blue border.

2. In reply to your enquiry as to whether there is any objection to the practice referred to, I am commanded by their Lordships to observe that, as shown on page 9 of the Book "Flags of all Nations," this particular flag is appropriated for the use of vessels of the Indian Marine, and I am to add that Merchant ships flying the Blue Ensign have no warrant to fly the same.

Yours, &c.,
C. I. THOMAS.

The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Pallaoura ...Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge Survey St

In the Stream.

H M S Fox.....Capt Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 28.

Assaye .....4359 Jones.....Shanghai...9-6 P & O Co
Africa.....1302 Bisbee.....M M & Co
Hollansshire.....2856 Elliott...W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Itinda.....3398 Swanson...Calcutta N-F...M M & Co
Majidi.....1857 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Nadir .....2041 Bird .....T Morrison & Co
Onda.....3410 Dagge .....M M & Co
Penlee.....2451 Michell .....
Royal Sceptre...2434 Taylor.....The Bombay Co
Redbridge.....2443 Vassey.....
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sidi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathcly de...2841 .....Crorie...W & A Graham & Co
Strathavon .....3830...Mackay...W & A Graham & Co
Singa .....1912 Murison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....Aden...29-5 P & O Co
Vancover.....2860 McDougall.....R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Kybfels	3179	Etrickey	Karachi	1-6	W & A G & Co
C&R Lockslay Hall	2310	Mason	Antwerp	2-6	K Nixon & Co
D & B Clan Ferguson	3109	Jones	Madras	1-6	F Muir & Co
G Mozaffari	1237	Moloney	Durban	1-6	B & P S N Co
H Firooze	2995	Watson	Jeddah	29	5 B & P S N Co
K Umhlotii	398	Clarke	Amsterdam	2-6	R A Willis
M Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	10-5	M M & Co
N Harlesden	2724	Gray	Pdelphia	31-5	R A Willis
O Somali	1615	Griewe	Durban	31-5	A Strandes
P Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull via Kchi	2-6	F Muir & Co
Q Haidari	1563	deLorne	Mauritius	1-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	K Templar	4601	Billett	Dunkirk &c	4-6 K N & Co
5	Rydal Hall	2139	Denton	Liverpool	28-5 K Nixon & Co
6	Glendhu	2629	Thorne	Liverpool	29-5 W & A G & Co
7	Djibouti	2397	James	Marseilles	5-6 K N & Co
8	Africa	2565	Darlots	Trieste &c	1-6 A L S N Co
10&11	City of Glasgow	4111	Grunhorn	Karachi	2-6 K N & Co
15	Bardiston	3500	Davies	Antwerp	5-6 M M & Co

M W D D

Arabis.....4167 Leigh .....London.....5-6 P & O Co.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Majidi s	Primrose	Jedah, May 17
28	Redbridge s	Vassey	Calcutta, May 12
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden, May 26
	H M S Fox.....	Hunt	Bushire, May 20
	Penlee s	Michell	Cardiff, Apr 26
	Mauritius s	Thomson.....	Liverpool, &c

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Rydal Hall s	Denton	Liverpool, &c
	Dumra s	Manley.....	Karachi

The Steamer Majidi for Jedah, began to load on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Penang on the 27th instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

The P and O steamer Delta, with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 p. m. on Sunday the 30th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
19	Rotenfels	New York
22	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
24	Baroba	Straits
24	Gisela	Calcutta
25	Palamcotta	Nagapatam
25	Canara	London
25	Beltonhall	Calcutta
25	Glenaffric	London

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—1,003 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—40 casks salted skins, 91 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—40 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 3,934 cwts cotton seed, W Becher; 1,409 cwts cotton seed, A Khimjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hindoo s—50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bardistan s—200 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy; 8,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 230 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 50 bales hemp, A Maritz and Co; 200 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co.

Glendhu s—4,000 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

Locksley Hall s—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—10,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,993 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—345 cwts horns, J Rahimtoola; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—59 cwts senna leaves, E Jevandas and Co; 206 cwts turmeric, Bauer Krause; 80 bales cottonfly and 7 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 20 bales hides, Nizamoodin and Co; 125 bales ham, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bardistan s—7,780 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindoo s—173 bales cotton waste, M Bhijnath and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; and 1,000 cwts linseed, 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—3,601 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 2,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—1,500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 209 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—425 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s.—27 bales cotton The M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Assaye s.—207 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WHIT SUNDAY, MAY 30.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—207, 210, 312.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—26 and 27 chants.
Hymns.—154, 214, 152.
Collections for—Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday:—Choral Evensong, at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion. Choral.
Hymns.—155, 178.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—152, 207, 215, 352.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the Panch Howds Mission.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
11 a. m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.

11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
7 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—8.
Hymns—145, 292, 623.
Rev. J. Cameron.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Geo. P. Taylor.
Hymns.—193, 380, 364.
Psalm.—67.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. R.O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.

11 a. m.—Sunday Services.
6-30 p. m.—Temperance Service, Preached by the Pastor.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METRODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.

8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.

8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Prayer Meeting Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHITTY—May 6, at Parkstone, wife of Major W. W. Chitty, Indian Army, of a daughter.
HALL—May 4, at Staines, wife of the Rev. H. E. Hall, of a son.
HARCOURT—May 4, at 222, Cromwell Road, S. W., wife of the late Leveson William Vernon Harcourt, of a son.
HARRIS—May 9, at 73, Wimpole Street, wife of Dr. Wilfred Harris, F.R.C.P., of a son.
HEMMERDE—May 11, at 23, Cadogan Gardens, S.W., wife of Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C., M.P., of a daughter.
McVITTIE—May 4, at Lulworth, Southbourne, Hants, wife of Major C. E. Mevittie, Army Service Corps, of a son.
POPHAM—May 4, at 20, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork, wife of Captain R. S. Popham, D.S.O., the Sherwood Foresters, of a son.
RENDELL—May 9, at St. Margaret's, Cambridge, the Hon. Mrs. W. R. Rendell of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARDEN—HARRISON—May 8, in London, Rear-Admiral Sackville Cardon to Henrietta, daughter of W. English Harrison, K. C.
DORRIEN SMITH—BOWLBY—May 11, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, S. W., Capt. Arthur A. Dorrien Smith, D.S.O., late Rifle Brigade, to Eleanor Salvin, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Salvin Bowlby.
MARRIOTT—SUTCLIFFE—April 29, at the Church of Our Lady, Regent's Park, Herbert P. FitzGerald Marriott to Rose Constance, daughter of the late Joseph Sutcliffe.
WOODHOUSE—STANTON—April 28, at Mathern, near Chepstow, Capt. James Dugald Forbes Woodhouse, 14th (King's) Hussars, son of Col Woodhouse, with Elsie Noel, daughter of Mr. J. W. Stanton.

DEATHS.

ADEANE—May 7, at 28, Eaton Place, London, Lady Edith Isabella Adeane.
BRODRICK—May 6, at Folkestone, the Rev. the Hon. Alan Brodrick, Master of the Hospital of St. Cross and Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral.
CALL—May 9, at Kensington, Dame Marie Valentine Call, widow of the late Sir Wm. George Montagu Call, Bart.
HELM-HUTCHINSON—May 5, at Brighton, widow of the late Major-Gen. Edward Holy-Hutchinson.
MARKHAM—May 6, Capt. Frank D. Markham, late King's Shropshire Light Inf., of 10, Queen Street, Mayfair, aged 40.
TEMPLE—May 9, Henry William Temple, I. S. O., of the Medical Dept., Admiralty, and 107, Earl's Court Road, Kensington, aged 60.
THOMSON—May 7, at Brisbane, Queensland, John Thomson, M. B., C.M. (Edin.), aged 61.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—At Nungambaukum, Madras, the wife of H. R. Scott, of Scott and Tod, of a daughter.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hôte at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 8-38m., 8-13a. Low water, 1-34m., 1-11a.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School, Maidan.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "Success means keeping on, and not only to keep on but to keep on keeping on."—P. MARTIN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Sunday, May 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 8-38a., 8-13a.; Low water, 2-12m., 2-10a.
Monday, May 31.—Naigaum Mills Company, Limited, Extraordinary General, Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p. m.; Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets 7h. 11m.; High water 9-24m., 8-58a; Low water 2-48m., 3-0a.
Tuesday, June 1.—Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets 7h. 12m.; High water 10-4m.; 9-40a. Low water 3-23m., 3-45a.
Wednesday, June 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-12m., 10-26a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-20a.
Thursday, June 3.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 11-19m., 10-59a. Low water, 4-30m., 5-12a.
Friday, June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 13m. High water, 11-59m., 11-38a. Low water, 5-3m. 5-54a.
Saturday, June 5.—Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-34a. Low water, 5-37m., 6-35m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Raja of Alwar arrived in Bombay from Alwar on Thursday and is putting up in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. WATERFIELD.—There will be a farewell entertainment from the Bandra public to Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., at the Bandra Municipal Schools, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.), at which all are invited to attend.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—A report has been made to the Police that during the absence, upstairs of Mrs. Quinn, wife of Major Quinn, residing at Marine Lines, silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 203 were stolen from the drawing room down-stairs, there were many servants in the house and a military orderly on duty about the bungalow all day, yet no stranger was noticed near the house.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Pestanji Khursedji (58). The deceased was a salesman and had been ailing for the last twelve months. On Thursday night he was missed from his bed. In the morning his slippers were found near a well opposite his house. It was then discovered that he had fallen in the well. His body was taken out by the Police. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day:—

March.....Through Bolts and Bars...Urbach
Overture.....Fest .....Leutner
Incidental
Music to Monsieur Beaucaire .....Bucalossi
Valse .....Dabeim .....Gung'l
Selection ....The Mikado .....Sullivan
Serenade .....Moonlight .....Neil Moret

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

Spanish March ...A Bunch of Roses ...R. Chopi
Overture .....Charles VI .....Halevy
Selection .....Little Christopher Columbus .....Caryl
Dance .....Bajinaga .....Winderits
Valse .....My Queen.....Coote
Selection .....Captain Theresa .....Pinsquette
Oriental Scene ...A Dervish Chorus ...Sebek

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music at Victoria Gardens, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. (S.T.) on Sunday:—

March .....Through Bolts and Bars .....Urbach
Selection.....Sec-Sec .....Jones
Morceau .....Hearts and Flowers .....Tobani
Valse .....Wiener Prater-leben .....Translateur
Incidental Music to Monsieur Beaucaire.....Bucalossi
Parts Rican Dance..Rosita .....Misquol
Two-Step.....Bustlin' Billy ...Karl Kaps

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Management of this popular place of entertainment have decided to terminate their exhibitions for this season on Monday next, the 31st instant, after which date the show will be closed and the pavilion removed. The last change of programme will therefore take place this evening, and will be repeated to-morrow, as well as on Monday at the usual hours. The selection of subjects for the current programme is of an interesting class, comprising four comic and two dramatic items, also a fairy scene "The Story of Psyche" and a beautifully coloured representation of the "Serpentine Dance." Amongst the comic items, "Jacob's Idea" forms a most humouristic set of incidents, written by M. Rene Chavanne and represented by three of the leading French artistes, the story being made up of a comedy of errors and misapprehensions between husband and wife, the denouement taking place in the final scene. "The Fear" is a tragic drama which should hold the audience from beginning to end. It is the story of a murder for filthy lucre sake, followed by remorse, and the repetition of the crime as a result of frenzy by the brother on his own sister, on realising which he becomes a maniac, and is found embracing his dead sister's corpse. Being the last programme of the season, the Management have done all in their power to make it specially attractive, and a large audience is expected.

THE action of the Benchers of Gray's Inn in raising a question as to the call of two Indian students, following as it does the disbarring of a leading Indian agitator by the Middle Temple Benchers, has been the subject of acute discussion, and professional opinion is not altogether favourable, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" states. The position is further complicated by the fact that the Inns of Court call aliens to the Bar. Some years ago one of the Inns proposed to make allegiance a qualification for call, but Mr. Chamberlain then at the Colonial Office prevented that action. Indeed, many Boers who fought against us in the late war were members of the profession, as also were some of the leading men in the American Revolution in the eighteenth century. The reasons that will justify disbarring have never been clearly stated. Generally they are supposed to be unprofessional conduct or criminal acts of which the barrister has been convicted. There are, however, precedents—one in the year 1862 and some more recent—for the disbarring of barristers for scandalous conduct, even when there have been no criminal proceedings, especially in reference to company matters. As Visitors to the Inns of Courts the Judges have jurisdiction to overrule the decisions in such matters of the Benchers. Should it be necessary, and should they think fit, it will be open to the Indian students to appeal from the decision of the Gray's Inn Benchers to a committee of Judges sitting under the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S INEXPENSIVE AND SMART NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate
REFINEMENT,
GOOD TASTE,
AND
EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at
59, ESPLANADE ROAD,
and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

The case in which T. Vanspall, assistant storekeeper in the service of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, new dock contractors, charged Narsingrao Bhimsenrao Kotajee, aged 22, his second assistant, with defamation, was called on for hearing. Mr. Kanuga appeared for the prosecution. The alleged defamation was stated to have consisted in a statement made by the accused before Mr. F. P. Gieve, representative of the dock contractors, and before Mr. J. E. Wooley, chief storekeeper, that the complainant had given Rs. 100 as a bribe to Mr. Wooley. The accused also said that full receipts were passed to timber contractors in spite of the fact that the goods were shortdelivered 15 per cent., and that the contractors paid one rupee for every piece of timber short-delivered.

Evidence was taken, and the hearing was adjourned.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

Inspector Jones charged one Kanji Ladha with trying to pass off two different halves of currency notes as one genuine note. The charge against the accused was that he pasted together two halves of different ten-rupee notes, went to a liquor-shopkeeper in Duncan Road on Tuesday last and tendered him the note, asking him for a bottle of rum. The shopkeeper, noticing that the two halves of the note bore different numbers, called a policeman, who arrested the accused. The accused stated he had received the note from another person. He was convicted and sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AND ASSAULT.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Bhau Bhagvan, a Hindu lad, and Gulam Mahomed Chhote, a Mahomedan boy, with theft and with assault respectively. The case for the prosecution was that one Ashakali Gwladkhan was walking along Mutton Street on the 16th instant wheeling a bicycle with one hand and carrying a box in the other, when the first accused put his hand into the complainant's pocket and tried to remove eleven annas from it. The complainant let go of the bicycle and caught the first accused, when the second accused turned up and seizing the complainant by his collar told him to let the first accused go. Some passers-by ran up and handed over the accused to the Police. Both the accused were convicted. The first was sentenced to receive six stripes, and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

VAGRANT SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Before the same Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Copping charged Frederick J. Hycoop with wandering about without any visible means of subsistence on Thursday last. Sub-Inspector Cepping stated that he found the accused intoxicated in Medows Street. He had no money or residence. The accused was declared a vagrant and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Saheb C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

CAUSING HURT.

Suleman Alimahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Jann Juma, a Mahomedan. The complaint was that, while the parties were at "jamat" dinner on Thursday evening, a quarrel ensued between them and the accused struck the complainant, who had to be removed to the hospital. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 with the option of three weeks' hard labour. It was also ordered that if the fine was paid Rs. 40 should be paid to the complainant as compensation.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. Samaldas P. Jeevandas (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath.

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF-STAND.

Their Worships disposed of 24 cases, the majority of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off-stand and without a license.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector J. Copping charged Frederick J. Hycoop with being drunk and incapable in Medows Street on Thursday last. The accused, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

DEMANDING MORE THAN LEGAL FARE.

One Moosa Mahomed, a victoria driver, was charged with demanding more than the legal fare on Thursday last. The charge against the accused was that he was engaged for twelve annas which was the legal fare, but that he demanded Re. 1·8 from Mr. McNeil Jennings. He pleaded not guilty, stating he demanded Re. 1 only, because the passenger had eight packages. The complainant stated that he had only five packages. The accused was convicted and fined annas eight.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati (Chairman), and Mr. N. S. Bangalee.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 32 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street. A few of the cases were also against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Parekh (Chairman), D. E. Dandeker, and Rao Bahadur Vandeher.

Their Worships disposed of 49 cases yesterday.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur N. T. Vadya (Chairman), and Mr. J. F. Rodrigues.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

THE "Daily Post" says it is now definitely settled that Lord Minto will visit Bangalore about the middle of July and arrangements are being made for his reception.

CAPTAIN FORETOPP, according to a New York contemporary, tells a story of a certain noted divine who was on his steamship when a great gale overtook them off the Oregon coast. "It looks pretty bad," said the Bishop to the captain. "Couldn't be much worse, Bishop," replied Foretopp. Half an hour later the steamship was diving under the waves as if she were a submarine and leaking like an old door. "Looks worse, I think, captain," said the Bishop. "We must trust in Providence now, Bishop," answered Foretopp. "Oh, I hope it has not come to that!" gasped the Bishop. The story has been often told, but now an American paper tells it must be true

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Rainfall has continued in Burma and has increased considerably in North-east India. Tavoy had four inches; Mergui and Diamond Island, two; Moulmein, Thayetmyo and Minbu, one and-a-half; Toungoo, three; Bassein, Monywa, Tezpur, Shillong, Purnea, Burdwan and Calcutta, one; and Berhampore, three. Dust-storms have been nearly general in plains of extreme North of India, but little or no rain has resulted.

Temperature in the North-west of India is slightly above normal and this is associated with the rather high, dust-laden winds. Humidity is approximate to normal everywhere.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to continue in Burma and North-east India. Dust and thunder-storms are probable in North-west India, especially along the Himalayas.

Reports from the steamer "Itinera" from Sydney and the mail steamer "Salsette" from Aden indicate that conditions in the equatorial region and the Arabian Sea, present no markedly abnormal features.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now high nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature have become normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi but generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in Sind and at Kotah but is either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is higher than usual at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in North Gujarat and West Central India and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded in the south but still lightly clouded in the North Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is higher than usual at some stations in the Deccan, especially during the day.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen in Malabar but elsewhere no rainfall of importance has occurred. Moderate cloud, however, persists over nearly the whole of the Peninsula and Kathiawar. The barometer has fallen briskly in the United Provinces and in the submontane districts of the Punjab with the exception of the extreme north and an area of low pressure is shown round Lahore.

A few thunder-storms or dust-storms may occur in North Rajputana and adjacent parts of the Punjab and of the United Provinces. Some scattered thunder-showers may also occur to the south of latitude 18°.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st March to date.
Bushire (27th)	93·6	82·0	...	7·51
Jask (27th)	101·8	83·3	...	2·12
Muscat (27th)	108·3	92·1	...	1·94
Maltan	111·3	83·0	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	110·4	75·9	0·01	7·81
Lahore	113·4	83·7	...	4·17
Sirsa	112·8	94·1	...	3·72
Ambala	113·5	80·0	...	2·64
Delhi	104·7	87·2	...	6·95
Agra	106·0	85·8	...	5·20
Mainpuri	109·3	81·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	107·5	89·5	...	1·98
Cawnpore	108·3	80·5	...	3·48
Allahabad	109·6	81·5	...	0·30
Jacobabad	111·6	87·3	...	0·80
Kurachi	91·5	82·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	103·4	86·7	...	3·64
Jaipur	107·2	80·1	...	3·00
Kotah	103·0	90·1	...	2·69
Bhuj	97·6	79·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	88·8	81·7	...	0·12
Veraval	85·2	82·3	...	...
Rajkot	104·9	79·2	...	0·74
Bhavnagar Para	103·6	80·5	...	2·31
Surat	94·6	81·1	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	104·6	82·7	...	0·16
Deesa	107·3	80·9	...	0·17
Neemuch	100·0	81·8	...	1·15
Indore	103·1	77·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	105·0	81·3	...	4·61
Sangor	107·1	83·5	...	3·34
Hoshangabad	105·6	81·9	...	2·71
Khandwa	104·7	82·1	...	0·12
Akola	107·7	83·6	...	1·52
Amraoti	106·8	82·8	...	1·58
Nagpur	108·1	84·8	...	6·85
Chanda	108·5	86·5	...	3·05
Raipur	107·7	85·6

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Saturday, May 8.—Sahib Mollah, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Osmanish Order.

Abdullah Pasha, a distinguished general, has been appointed to the command of the Adrianople Army Corps. Mahmud Mukhtar, who was recently appointed to the Adrianople command, will resume command of the First Army Corps in Constantinople.

Major Mahmed Ferid, of the Selimieh barracks, and Adj. Major Mehmed Namik have been sentenced by court-martial to expulsion from the Army and five years' hard labour.

Mahmud Shevket Pasha has stated to a Press representative that the latest news from Anatolia and Armenia is very satisfactory. Thanks to the energetic action of the local authorities, all danger of an attack on the Armenians has passed away.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND ABDUL HAMID.

A report of a discovery at Yildiz of correspondence between Abdul Hamid and other crowned heads has, according to the "Cologne Gazette," been said by certain unnamed journals, "which now include Egyptian journals," to refer to a correspondence between Abdul Hamid and the Emperor William. It has been further said that Abdul Hamid asked for the Emperor William's support in the hour of trouble, and, having exhibited a prospect of political and economic advantages, received a favourable reply. The "Cologne Gazette" is in a position to state that Abdul Hamid did not approach the Emperor with any such proposals, and that he has neither written nor telegraphed to the Emperor recently (in der letzten Zeit). There can, therefore, have been no "reply," and the whole story of the Egyptian and other journals must be regarded as an attempt to stir up suspicion against Germany in Turkey.

Monday, May 10.—A "Reuter" telegram from Constantinople of May 8 states:—

The Sultan yesterday received a deputation of notables, both Moslem and non-Moslem, from Brussa, who expressed their congratulations and their loyalty to the Crown. The head of the deputation said that the first capital of the Ottomans having been Brussa, he begged his Majesty to visit the town and to accept the patronage of the forthcoming exhibition of local industries there. The Sultan replied:—

"I have learned with pleasure of the affection of the people for my person. Communicate to the inhabitants of your province my salutations and my satisfaction. Please God, I will visit the seat of my illustrious ancestors and places of our conquests in Roumelia. I shall first go to Brussa then I shall cross to Gallipoli, where I shall visit the tomb of the conqueror of Roumelia, Prince Suleiman, the victorious son of Orkhan. I accept with pleasure the patronage of the exhibition, and I hope that with the efforts of the Deputies, Senators and Ministers the welfare and happiness of nation will be assured.

The deputation was much impressed with the warmth and sincerity of his Majesty's reception. Rhagib Bey, a member of the deputation, shouted "Long live the Sultan, together with his nation!"

The Sultan responded: "The people always find the Padishah, but the Padishah cannot always find the nation." Continuing, his Majesty said. "On the day of my accession, when I was driving to the War Office, I heard an individual in the crowd make the same remark. I stopped my carriage and congratulated him on the truth of his utterance."

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND ABDUL HAMID.

The following telegram from Constantinople is published by the semi-official agency (Wolffbureau) at Berlin:—

"The Grand Vizier authorises Wolffbureau's correspondent to deny the statement published by foreign newspapers that a quantity of correspondence exchanged between the German Emperor and the ex-Sultan, had been found at Yildiz Kiosk. The Grand Vizier has declared that all the reports published regarding the alleged contents of these letters are inventions."

GERMAN PRESS METHODS.

The German local organ, the Ottoman Lloyd, which, after the events of April 13, found it possible to compare the mutinous troops of the Constantinople garrison with Cormwell's Puritans and to deplore what it described as the lack of religious principle among the Young Turks, is now busily engaged, the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says, in a campaign against the British Foreign Office and the British Press, which it accuses of reactionary sympathies. The following telegram from its special correspondent in London is an admirable illustration of its methods.

"Sir Edward Grey and Lord Lansdowne, in their recent speeches, emphasised the entire independence of the British Press, no doubt in order to prevent its odious attitude from hampering British foreign policy. It is to be inferred that this declaration bears mainly upon Anglo-Turkish relations which appear to have been seriously compromised by certain journals, notably the "Times," which are openly supporting a reactionary counter-revolution. The "Times" obviously received information which could only have been furnished by the Embassy at Constantinople or by the Foreign Office."

A statement has been published in the same organ on the authority of the Paris "Liberte," that the British and French Governments have decided to make energetic representations at Constantinople urging the prompt pacification of the disturbed districts of Anatolia and Cilicia, failing which both powers will be obliged to take direct and immediate steps with this object. It is unnecessary to say that there is not a word of truth in this statement.

INVESTITURE OF THE SULTAN.

Tuesday, May 11.—The ceremony of the investiture of Sultan Mahomed V. with the sword of Osman took place on May 10.

It was at half-past eleven, says the "Times" correspondent, that the Sultan, in the blue and gold of a general's uniform, left the Palace of Dolma Baghche to the sound of the Constitutional Hymn, and went on board the State barge "Seyudlu," attended by the civil and military members of his household and by Niazi Bey. As the "Seyudlu" left the quay the warships fired a salute, and the barge escorted by three steamers, entered the Golden Horn amid the cheers of the sailors, and proceeded to the quay of Bostan Eskessi, below the Mosque of Eyub. Here his Majesty disembarked and walked, followed by his *cortege*, to the Mausoleum of Eyub, the standard-bearer and comrade of the Prophet, who fell in the first Moslem siege of Constantinople. At the gate the Ministers received him, and following the sovereign within the mausoleum, where the chief dignitaries of the empire, civil and military, awaited his coming.

The service was brief, but impressive. After the reading of the opening chapter of the Koran, the Chelebi of Konia, head of the Mevlevi dervishes, and a descendant of Djellal-ed-Din Rumi, the great mystic poet who founded the order in the days of the Seljuk Sultans, recited a prayer calling down the Divine blessing on the new ruler, and then within the tomb enclosure itself took up the sword of Osman from the jewelled stool whereon it was borne, and girded Mahomed V. with the symbolic blade. A brief prayer followed the girding of the sword, and then the Ministers and high officers of State departed, leaving the sovereign alone to render his thanks to the Almighty.

At one o'clock the Sultan left the mausoleum, after addressing salutations to the brilliant crowd gathered in the court, and gave orders for the procession formed up outside the Mosque of Eyub to start.

At the Mosque of Mahomed II., where the junior officers of the army had gathered, the Sultan left his carriage and visited the tomb of the conqueror of Constantinople, where he prayed. Afterwards he reached the Old Seraglio, where Ministers, Senators, and Deputies saluted his return. Thence he returned by sea to Dolma Baghche.

THE MINISTRY AND PARLIAMENT.

The appointment of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, says the same correspondent, has been accepted in principle, though it appears certain that difficulties were raised by members of the Cabinet who objected to their presence at Ministerial Councils. It is believed however, that an arrangement of a satisfactory nature will shortly be arrived at after which a law will be submitted to the Chamber sanctioning the acceptance by Deputies of the posts in question. David Djavid and Talaat Boys are generally expected to accept the posts of Under-Secretary for Finance, Education, and the Interior respectively.

Wednesday, May 12.—An official notice published in the Turkish papers states that the Sultan was profoundly impressed by the extraordinary manifestation of esteem and affection extended to him on the 10th both by his own and foreign subjects and by the perfect order which his Majesty personally witnessed along the whole line of route. The Sultan wishing to make known his high satisfaction, ordered the publication of the communique. His Majesty also expressed his grateful acknowledgments to all those who took part in the ceremony.

GERMAN PRESS METHODS.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on May 11:—The telegram from the "special correspondent" in London of the Ottoman Lloyd to which your Constantinople correspondent called attention in the "Times" of yesterday is verbally identical with part of a message which the "Frankfurter Zeitung" published on Saturday as a telegram from its "own" correspondent in London. Whether the own correspondent of the Frankfurt journal and the special correspondent of the German organ in Constantinople are one and the same person, or whether both draw water from the same well, must remain a matter for speculation. As regards the subject of the Frankfurt-Constantinople telegram, the speeches of Sir Edward Grey and Lord Lansdowne have escaped the attention both of the German semi-official telegraph agency and of the semi-official commentators. On the other hand, there has been a chorus of irrelevant abuse of the "Times" in "independent" journals.

Thursday, May 13.—Constantinople, May 12.—Twenty-two persons implicated in the mutiny of April 13 were publicly hanged to-day. Among them were an imam (regimental chaplain) and four marines guilty of the murder of the captain of the battleship Assar-i-Tewfik.

The rumours of outbreaks in Egin, Mush, and other localities in the Armenian districts appear to be exaggerated. No loss of life has occurred according to the latest reports. The ex-Governor of the province has been severely reprimanded by Ferid Pasha and may possibly be brought before a military Court.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ANNEXED PROVINCES.

In the course of a long reply to interpellations on the retention of reservists in Bosnia and Herzegovina General von Georgi, the Austrian Minister of National Defence, declared on May 7 that, though the relations of the Monarchy to its south-eastern neighbours were now clearer, the condition of the border was not yet so completely consolidated as to justify a reduction of the troops to an entirely normal level." It had, therefore, been necessary to take advantage of the legal authorization to retain in active service a part of the supernumerary reserve. The Minister expressed, however, the expectation that a number of battalions would shortly be transferred from Bosnia to their old garrisons. In this case the reservists of such battalions would naturally be discharged.

MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Fez wrote on May 8:—The news that Mulai-el-Kebir, the Sultan's brother, who was accompanying the Southern Kaids to Fez, had left their camp secretly by night and had fled into the Zaumoor country has caused some uneasiness here. Mulai-el-Kebir's intentions are not yet known. Some pretend that he only fled from fear of ill-treatment on his arrival here, but many believe that he will take advantage of the Sultan's unpopularity to raise a rebellion.

The Madrid correspondent of the same paper, writing on May 11, states:—In Congress to-day Senor Villanueva asked the Minister of State for explanations with regard to the Spanish mission to Fez. In reply Senor Maura declared that the result of the mission would only be made known when the Moroccan mission visited Madrid on its way to Paris.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress arrived at Malta on May 10 on board the yacht "Hohenzollern." As the vessel entered the harbour the escorting warships exchanged salutes with the shore batteries. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught went on board the "Hohenzollern" and welcomed the imperial visitors, who shortly afterwards landed and drove to the palace by a long route which was lined by troops and crowded with spectators. The Emperor and Empress launched with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the party afterwards visited the cathedral and drove out into the interior of the island. The "Hohenzollern," with the Emperor and Empress on board, left Malta on the 11th for Brindisi, where they arrived next morning, and were met by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena.

Herr von Holstein, who for more than thirty years was head of the political department of the German Foreign Office, and exercised a great influence behind the scenes in the foreign politics of the Empire, died on May 8 in Berlin in his seventy-third year.

The Election Returns Committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet has decided to recommend the House to declare void the elections of four out of the seven Socialist deputies who were returned at the Prussian general election last June. If, as is expected, the Diet accepts the committees recommendation, fresh elections will be necessary for the fifth, sixth, seventh, and twelfth divisions of Berlin.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

Major Ronald Ross on Colonial Sanitary Services.

Major Ronald Ross, Nobel Laureate, whose researches into the causes of malaria have won him world-wide fame, lectured on May 7 before the Royal Institution on "The Campaign Against Malaria." He said that his studies commenced eighteen years ago, and confirmed and extended by many workers, showed that the parasites of malaria were carried from man to man by certain species of mosquitoes, and that it was these carrying agents, and not the parasites themselves, which lived in the marshes. Malarial fever was spread over nearly the whole of the tropics, abounded in many temperate climates, and had been known to extend as far north as Sweden, where it was severe. The total bulk of misery caused by it was quite incalculable. More than this, its special predilection for the most fertile areas rendered it economically a most disastrous enemy to mankind. Throughout tropical life it thwarted the traveller, the missionary, the planter, the soldier, and the administrator. There were reasons for thinking that it indirectly increased the general death rate of malarious countries by something like fifty per cent. In 1900-1901 a great discovery was made by the Americans in Havana—that yellow fever, the scourge of tropical America, was also carried by mosquitoes. There was no delay in turning that fact to practical account, and since then Col. Gorgas has been conducting the magnificent sanitary work of the Americans in the Panama Canal zone. It was not too much to say that the Canal was being made with the microscope. The measure upon which Colonel Gorgas principally relied against both yellow fever and malaria was the general reduction of mosquitoes.

After outlining what had been done in the same direction in British dependencies, he said that antimalarial campaigns were not popular among certain officials. Few efforts were made to estimate the local distribution of the disease, much less to organise any serious efforts against it although it might be causing half the sickness in the place. The immediate responsibility lay with the heads of the sanitary services of the Colonies. Many of them were not at all capable who read no literature, undertook no scientific researches, and made no addition to our knowledge either of medicine or sanitation, and yet who managed to obtain the highest sanitary or medical appointments either by seniority or by the well-known arts of self-service and wire-pulling. He was sorry to have to express such an opinion but this type of person was much too common in all branches of British administration. They repressed every kind of honest endeavour among their juniors; they filled the best appointments with their own friends; and they truckled to their official superiors in the hope of obtaining further preferment. At last, decorated and pensioned, they left the field to others of their own stamp—men without an idea or an ideal, except such as referred to their own advancement. Reconstruction was urgently demanded. The success they hoped for ten years ago had not been attained. Malaria they understood fully, and could beat down when they pleased. The battle they were now fighting was against human stupidity.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, May 10.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908, Engineer-Capt. W H Brandon has been placed on the Retired List at his own request; Engineer-Commander T Thorne has been promoted to the rank of engineer-captain in His Majesty's fleet. In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of Oct. 9, 1903, Paymr.-in-Chief G W Rashleigh has been placed on the Retired List (May 8)

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut. A Murray to be lieutenant (May 7).

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. E M Hale has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander.

War office, May 11.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major A G Marrable, the King's Own (Yorkhire Light Inf.), to be a deputy assistant adjutant-general vice Major J D MacLachlan, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (April 26); Major P D Fitz Gerald, D S O, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, to be a brigade major, vice Major W H Greenly, D S O, 12th (Prince of Wale's Royal) Lancers (April 16).

Establishments.

School of Signalling—The date of the appointment of Lieut District Officer E J Stevens, R A as instructor, is May 1, 1909, and not as stated in the Gazette of May 7.

Cavalry.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Capt H C Bickford to be major, vice N M Smyth, V C promoted May 1.

1st Royal Dragoons—Lieut C R Tidswell to be captain, vice Lord C G F Fitzmaurice, seconded for service as equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales April 1.

13th Hussars—Second Lieut W C A Vanneck to be lieutenant, vice S R Wybrants, promoted into 14th King's Hussars May 5.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt H P Meares retires on retired pay May 12.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Lieut the Hon J S Coke to be captain, vice Lord C G F Fitzmaurice, seconded.

The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J L Wickham, vice the Hon J S Coke; Sir F L F Fitz-Wygram, Bart, vice J L Wickham, appointed adjutant, Guards depot; Gentleman Cadet G F de Teissier, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut the Hon J S Coke (May 12.)

Infantry.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Second Lieut G E M Skinner to be lieutenant on augmentation April 1.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut D G Ponsonby to be lieutenant, vice B A Porch, seconded April 22.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut A E Sauer to be captain, vice T I Webb-Bowen, appointed adjutant April 18; Lieut H O H Smithers, from Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment, vice A E Sauer, promoted, with precedence next below W E W Tottenham April 23.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Capt C F F Carver retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 May12; Supernumerary Lieut C C Godwin is restored to the Establishment, vice K W L Simonet, promoted April 13.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut W G Vyvyan to be captain, on augmentation April 1; Second Lieut N M Wilson to be lieutenant, vice R V Barker, seconded April 10.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut O A G O Murray to be lieutenant, vice R C Y. Dering, promoted April 17.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifle—Second Lieut R V Clerk to be lieutenant, on augmentation April 1.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut L T Watson to be captain, vice A D Green, D S O, seconded Jan 22.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Second Lieut A N Acland to be lieutenant, vice R H Oliver, promoted March 20

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg—Second Lieut R S Cholmley to be lieutenant, vice H Gardiner seconded April 10.

The Border Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants, adjutants of Territorial infantry, to be captains, under Article 23, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—S H F Muriel, C G W Andrews. Second Lieut R Head to be lieutenant, vice S H F Muriel, seconded April 13.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—M J Parker, on augmentation April 1; F H Gunner, vice M L Freeth, resigned May 5.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C R Jones, vice L C Hope, seconded; H A Case, vice C R Jones, seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept; H Beveridge, vice H A Case, seconded for service under the Colonial Office April 1.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Qrmr and Honorary Capt W Ross retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A S Field from the King's Shropshire Light Inf to quartermaster, vice Honorary Capt W Ross May 12.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.—Second Lieut R W Dammers to be lieutenant on augmentation April 1.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut L H Torin to be lieutenant, vice P L Hanbury, promoted March 6.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H C Bridges, vice F O Koebel, promoted March 17; B S Stone, vice C A G Cunningham, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health March 18; H G Riley, vice B S Stone, admitted to the Indian Army March 19; A Punchard, on augmentation April 1.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Capt and Brevet Major M F Halford to be major, vice H P Thurnall deceased April 17.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut J H Fraser to be lieutenant, vice A P F Lyon, seconded March 20.

The Royal Irish Rifles—The undermentioned second lieutenants to the lieutenants on augmentation:—A E Peebles, R P Varwell April 1; Second Lieut S S Dilion to be lieutenant, vice E M A J Hogan, second for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps April 22.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A R Boyle, on augmentation (April 1); A K MacLean, vice J Kennedy promoted (April 28); A G C Colquhoun, vice W. G. Cuninghame, resigned May 5.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants on augmentation:—C S Hamilton, John V Meredith April 1.

The Army Service Corps.

Second Lieut. N. J Williams to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 29 of the Royal Warrant of Pay and Promotion, 1907 Jan. 24.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss G M Watkins to be staff nurse provisionally April 16.

Army Pay Department.

Major A. Haynes, Staff paymaster, to be lieutenant-colonel (May 9).

Army Schools.

The name of Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieut. Harry George Raikes Stevens is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of April 20.

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Kelly, K.C.B., is placed on retired pay; Major-Gen. L. W. Parsons, C.B., commanding Sixth Division, to be lieutenant-general, vice Sir W. F. Kelly, K.C.B.; Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen.) J. S. S. Barker, C.B., a brigade commander in India, to be major-general, vice L. W. Parsons, C.B. (May 8); Lieut. Gen. Sir O. E Knox, K.C.B., is placed on retired pay (May 10); Col. T. O. W. C. de Crespigny, on completion of his period of service as colonel in charge of Cavalry Records, retires on retired pay (May 12).

Admiralty, 11th May.

Fleet Paymaster Samuel Richard Warn has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief in His Majesty's Fleet.

Assistant Paymaster John Cecil Turner has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 8th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant James Ernest Churchill to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th May.

Admiralty, 12th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th July 1882—Lieutenant Robert William Dalgety has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 4th May.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Cosmo Bowyer Hastings, Dated 15th April. Frank Power O'Reilly, Dated 30th April. Francis Douglas Mowat, Dated 17th March.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Eric Worsley Gandy to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th May.

Admiralty, 13th May, 1909.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901—Lieutenant Frederick Gascoyne Charsley has been transferred to the Emergency List of Officers of His Majesty's Fleet, at his own request. Dated 5th May.

Admiralty, 14th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant John Richard Lay has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

War Office, Whitehall, 14th May,

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant Richard A Arkwright, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir G R Le Hunte, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago. Dated 28th April.

Cavalry.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Ernest Alfred Rimer Rubo to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 15th May.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Reginald Hoare, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 13th May.

Major Francis Lee to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel R. Hoare. Dated 13th May.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars Captain the Honourable Arthur Annesley is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 25th April.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant Victor L. C. Manning resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Lieutenant George R. Macleod resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Charles F. Hawkins to be Captain, vice C. D. Balfour, deceased. Dated 20th March.

Second Lieutenant Percy B. Dresser to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th May.

Royal Garrison Artiller, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund G. Nicolls, on completion of five years' service in the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is removed from the regiment, retaining his Staff appointment. Dated 11th April

The undermentioned Officers are seconded:—

Major Lawrence J Chapman, for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India. Dated 17th April.

Captain Gerald O. G. Thatcher, for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India. Dated 19th April.

Lieutenant Douglas B C Sladen, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 20th April.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Philip Maud, C.M.G., to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel E. Druitt, retired. Dated 4th May.

Lieutenant Ernest A. H. James, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below W. G. Tyrrell. Dated 11th April.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant Herbert D. Carlton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 11th April.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Arthur W. Rickman is restored to the establishment in succession to Major A. J. B. Percival, D. S. O., who holds a staff appointment. Dated 1st April.

The Norfolk Regiment. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 11th March, Earnest N. Snepp, vice R. D. F. Oldman, D.S.O. seconded.

Lieutenant Arthur R. Forsyth is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 24th April.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Sidney J Wilkinson is seconded for service under the Colonel Office. Dated 24th April.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Captain Charles H Marsden is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 21st April.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant William B Garnett is restored to the establishment, vice W G Vyvyan, promoted. Dated 1st April.

The South Wales Borderers, Captain and Brevet Major Norman Burrows retires on retired pay. Dated 15th May.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieutenant Ronald H W Worsley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 17th April.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Gentleman Cadet Gerald Robert O'Sullivan, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete Establishment. Dated 15th May.

The Worcestershire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant John F Leman is antedated to 22nd January, 1909, vice L T Watson promoted.

The East Surrey Regiment, Second Lieutenant Edward P M Durant to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain Stephen S Butler is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 22nd April.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) Captain John G Collins retires on retired pay. Dated 15th May.

Lieutenant Francis R Tarleton to be Captain, vice J G Collins. Dated 15th May.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—

The Honourable Caryl A J Annesley for service on the Staff. Dated 7th April.

Luke Tunnard, for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 22nd April.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant George R K Evatt is seconded for service under the Colonial office. Dated 24th April.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Captain Thomas Roche is seconded for service on the staff. Dated 6th April.

The Durham Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Bryan C. Fairfax is restored to the establishment, vice E B. Hales, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List. Dated 7th April.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Lieutenant Thomas J. Reynolds, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Captain, vice P. G. W. Eckford, retired. Dated 15th May.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant George Gordon, resigns his Commission Dated 15th May.

The Connaught Rangers, Second Lieutenant Hutchison R. Pelly to be Lieutenant, vice C. J. O'Sullivan, appointed Adjutant 4th Battalion. Dated 2nd April.

The Army Service Corps.

Supernumerary Captain Whitworth C. Cross is restored to the establishment, vice W. Brown, seconded. Dated 19th April.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant Harald Kirby to be Captain. Dated 11th May.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend Arthur G. M. Wetherall, Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class. Dated 26th April.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain John G. Austin, Royal Garrison Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of Major (under the provisions of Articles 327, 372, and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907). Dated 13th May.

Army Pay Department.

Major Arthur M. Sugden, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th May.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Colonels, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay. Dated 15th May.

John G. Glancy.

George G. Cunningham, C.B., D. S. O.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert S. Mc. C Stannell, on completing his period of service as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in India, retires on retired pay. Dated 17th April.

Reserve of Officers.

James Harold Cuthbert, D.S.O. late Captain, Scots Guards to be Captain. Dated 10th May.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VIENNESE COSTUMES.

The difference between Parisian and Viennese dress designing is not a very difficult matter to the observant, writes a Viennese correspondent. Vienna is recognised as being more or less influenced by its artists, and it does not require much knowledge to see at once the effect the art school has upon the subject of dress designing. In Vienna the tailor made costumes are chiefly worn and the newest designs in these have not the exaggerated coat I saw in Paris, nor the extremely limp and short skirt. A well-cut coat reaching to below the knees is at present being much worn, the material being fine serge on face cloth and the trimming braiding. Such a finish as a narrow fold of velvet edging the high collar and the cuffs of the coat is worth noting, and when a good contrast is selected the effect is most pleasing. The coat and skirt intended for wear in the country have evidently been inspired by the military uniformr The hats worn with these dresses are entirely different in silhouette from the immense constructions noticeable in Paris. Fine straws in colour are mostly selected, but the width of the brim is, comparatively speaking, moderate, although the curve, drooping on the right side and raised with a rounded roll on the left, is wonderfully becoming. These hats are trimmed with twists of ribbon velvet and large bunches of flowers or wings.

THE CLINGING STYLE.

For afternoon wear the closely clinging dress predominates. One of the best designers has a new model by means of which he turns out what might be called an adjustable costume. In the silks, fine cloths, shantungs, etc., he is preparing for the hot weather, he cuts the skirt with a flowing line that can scarcely be called a train. Slightly raising the waist-line, the skirt may be worn with a blouse of any style or material. The blouse actually belonging to the suit, however, is cut so that when worn with the skirt alone a dress is the result. The little bodice that resembles a bolero is of filet net dyed to match the costume and strapped with its material. The long sleeves and chemisette are usually of the filet, transparent and just lightly touched with the dress material to sustain the harmony of the whole. The long coats of shantung, fine cloth, or other silk matching the skirt are slightly high-waisted, and occasionally have wide revers and a suggestion of a high collar. The note of black frequently shows itself in these pale costumes with quite good results. The dropping hat has caused some alteration in hair-dressing, and now the hair is thrown chiefly to the left side, which is puffed out or padded, as the case may be, to fill up the raised line of the hats while a little fulness at the right side is an advantage for the drooping line. The little rolls and curls of the Empire are still correct, and sometimes a heavy plest or twist passes round the head, over which the rolled-back-hair at the sides passes. A pretty decoration for evening wear consists of bands of narrow ribbon velvet in groups of three, laced over the fulness where the hair is rolled back, and under the puffing at the back, to appear again as a sort of interlacing. The new colours and patterns in foulards are very pretty; but, in spite of all the fresh devices and contrasts of colour, the dark blue with a white spot or small device in broken lines is very much used.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col J Garvie, I M S, B
Lieut Col C C Manifold, I M S, B
Major A E Barton, I A, B
Major J Stephenson, I M S, B
Capt F Bigg Wither, I A, B
Capt J G P Murray, IMS, B
Mr C S Bayley, C S I, B Cov
Mr R W Gillan, B Cov
Mr A C Best, B Cov
Mr A W Botham, B Cov
Mr S E Pears, B Cov
Mr W A Marr, B Cov
Mr W Perry, B Cov
Mr J R Pearson, B Cov
Mr E P Broadway, B
Mr F D Kiernander, B
Mr H Farley, B
Mr C H Gordon, B
Mr R P Hadow, B
Mr R J S Dodd, B
Mr C F de la Fosse, B
Mr J Hogan, B
Mr H F B Frost, B
Mr P J Gorman, B
Mr H O Gadsden, B
Mr C J E Clerici, B
Mr F A J Honner, B
Mr T Roberts, B
Mr E Shipman, B
Mr A McInerny, B
Mr A D A Shaw, B
Mr P A Sandilands, B
Mr H C Sheridan, B
Mr N G Priestley, B
Mr R Waterfield, B
Mr S Wilberforce, B
Mr L L Tomkins, B
Mr E D Marshall, B
Mr J N Sharpe, B
Dr E D Ross, B
Mr H F Navarra, B
Mr J W Leather, B
Mr S R Mayers, B
Rev. H E Price, B
Surg.-Gen P H Benson, IMS, M
Mr J Twigg, M Cov
Mr A Chatterton, M
Mr T H Stevenson, M
Mr H S Mullins, M
Mr A H Morin, M
Major-Gen. A R Martin, C B
Col C E Peirce, I A
Col R M Rainey-Robinson, 62 Punj
Col P E Dixon, R E
Col R D Longe, A A G, Burma Dn
Col W F Shakespear, 6th Cav
Col G S Ommanney, 2-3 G R
Lieut-Col H T Brooking, 61 Prs.
Lieut-Col A T Newnham, I A
Major H H Harington, 92 Punj
Major G H F Kelly, 23 Sikh Pnr
Major F H Welting, I M S
Major F A Jacques, 14 Sikhs
Major A P Pilcher, R E
Major C H Selwyn, 12 Cav
Major O Swanston, 14 Lrs
Major S G Rivett-Carnac, R E
Capt H R Hunt, 25 Punj
Capt E Marsden, 64 Prs
Capt W H Traill, Bde Major, Rangoon
Capt C J P Grant, 79 Inf
Capt A L Paris, R E
Capt H Nicolay, 2 G R
Lieut R C Clarke, 95 Inf
Lieut C A Shute, 107 H Prs
Lieut S Turnbull, 23 Sikh Pnr
Lieut F E Welsh, 130 Mah
Lieut W L Wayman, 116 Mah
Lieut J A Muirhead, 1 Lrs
Lieut J D Crawford, 89 Punj
Lieut R B S Dunlop, 27 Lt Cav
Lieut J H Muir 19 Lrs
Lieut C G M Plumer, 61 Prs
Lieut D H Vanrenen, A R D
Second Lieut G H Hopkinson, 116 Mah

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt G King, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A C Chatarji, B Cov, 3 1-2 mo
Mr F E Jackson, B Cov, 4 days
Mr R A Cockram, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W G G Bayley, B, extended to Oct 29, 1909
Mr J A de Rozario, M 14 days
Capt G G Hirst, I M S, 4 mo
Capt Sir E A Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bart, 117 Mah, to Sept 6, 1909
Lieut W L Wayman, 116 Mah, 4 mo M C
Engineer T G J Harvey, R I M, 5 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col G C Birdwood, A R D
Major D H Grater, I M S

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

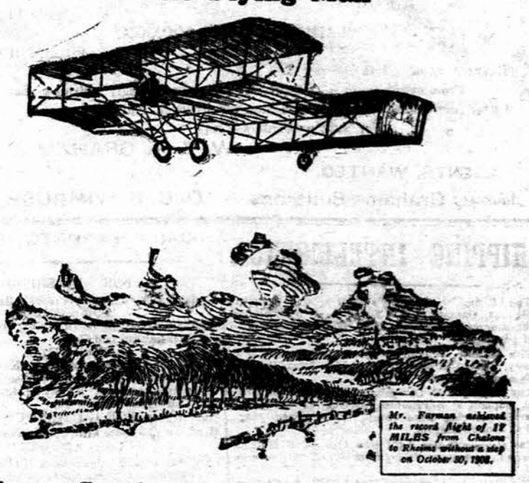
"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "John Barrow."

"Nearly six and-a half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or from Doan's Kidney Pill Co., [illegible] Bombay.

The Flying Man



Nerve Strain and Exhaustion—

Mr. Henry Farman's marvellous conquest of the air is another of those brilliant triumphs of nerve force and endurance which are made possible by the vitalising potency of Phosferine.

The master minds, the leaders of men, have ever been the foremost to esteem the energising efficacy of Phosferine, but *the very importance and difficulty* of Mr. Farman's historic achievement is the strongest possible proof of the supreme restorative qualities possessed by the greatest of all tonics. Mr. Farman expresses the warmest appreciation for the

"BROACHA HOUSE" EDINBURGH.

Opening Ceremony.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, MAY 14.

OFTEN, in the past, you have had opportunities to make mention in your columns of the doings of the Edinburgh Parsi Union, the last memorable occasion being the time when in the middle of last year our well-known citizen Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha gave his celebrated speech under its auspices, in the metropolis of Scotland. Since its inception, a little over three years ago, it has enjoyed a most successful and withal an useful career. Having for its chief objects, among others, promotion of social intercourse between the young members of the community for whom the premier medical school of Edinburgh is a favourite rendezvous, and the affording of facilities in studies to the new-comers, the Union for a long time was handicapped for want of a suitable home for the furtherance of its objects. The appeal made to the Parsi community was generously responded and by none more handsomely than Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha, who during his last visit to Scotland gave the Union the munificent gift of one thousand pounds. Fortified with this timely and most deserved windfall, the Union succeeded in acquiring for itself a Home, situated in one of the healthiest parts of Edinburgh, and within a short call of the University, the Royal College, and the Royal Infirmary.

The opening ceremony of "Broacha House," named after its generous donor, was performed in the middle of last month when the members were "At Home" to a most distinguished and cosmopolitan gathering. Among those invited were Lord Morley, Lord Reay, Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington, Marchioness of Linlithgow, Indian Members of the Secretary of State's Council, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir William Lee Warner, Sir Curzon Wyllie, and among those present were Lord Provost Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Sir William Turner, the Principal of the University, Lord and Lady Salvesen, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who had specially come down from London, Sir George Anderson, Emeritus Professor Sir Alexander Russell Simpson and many others. The honours of the house were done by Dr. H. S. Commissariat, the President of the Union, and the charming and graceful Mrs. Noshir Bhedwar the only Parsi lady present. The occasion was still further made interesting by the unveiling of the two full-sized portraits of Mr. S. B. Broacha, the donor of the "Broacha House", and of Mr. R. H. Appoo, the Founder and First President of the Union, to whose indefatigable and unceasing efforts the Union owes not a little of its present prosperous and flourishing condition. After the President had welcomed the guests in a few well-chosen words, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree addressed the gathering and congratulated the Union on its progress. He cordially approved of the social basis of the Union and paid his tribute of respect to his friend Mr. Broacha and to Mr. R. H. Appoo, the latter of whom at great personal sacrifice of time and energy had done so much to make the Union the useful and progressive body that it was at present. He advised his young friends to be true to their religious ideals and not to make the Union a battle-ground of conflicting political ideas. In conclusion, he requested Mrs. Gibson the wife of the Lord Provost, to unveil the two portraits of two of the best friends of the Union. The unveiling over, Mr. Appoo suitably acknowledged the great honor done to him and thanked the members on behalf of Mr. Broacha and as well as his own, and moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Gibson. The Lord Provost expressed his cordial sympathy with the objects of the Union and took this opportunity of thanking their past President for help ungrudgingly given in matters connected with India and Indian students in Edinburgh. Sir William Turner, the venerable Principal of the University, spoke in warm terms of the Parsi students attending the University and eulogised the high commercial and business abilities of the Parsi community. Mrs. Noshir Bhedwar and other ladies and gentlemen present went through an excellent programme of music and after refreshments the gathering came to an end late in the evening.

On Monday following, the Union held its annual dinner at the Caledonian Hotel under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. S. Commissariat, the President of the Union, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree being the chief guest of the evening. A brilliant and distinguished gathering was present, including Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Lord Salvesen, Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Mrs. Noshir Bhedwar, Mr. Cumming the Solicitor of the Union, Mr. R. H. Appoo the Founder of the Union, Mr. Charles Cathcart, Dr. Alexander Bruce Dr. Alexender James, Dr. Barbour, Mr. James Russell, the Chief City Officer, and many others. The proceedings were marked by a high degree of convivial enjoyment and the high level of speeches by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Lord Salvesen. Dr. Alexander James, and Mr. Charles Cathcart, the eminent Surgeon entertained the company by song and recitation and it was not before midnight that the gathering came to its termination.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," May 28.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 14th May, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Christiansen, Mrs	Moore, Mr J
Dobbs, Mrs and infant	Moore, Mrs
Hath, Miss	Reeve, Mr W C
Horne, Mr F P	Wilson, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Appleyard, Lt	Jones, Mr C
Ahmed, Mr S	Manson, Mr B
Archer, Lt-Col and Mrs	Martin, Mr F V
Bruce, Mr	Mackenzie, Mr
Birch, Maj	Mayne, Mr
Costello, Mr	Macpherson, Mr
Cobbold, Maj	Mody, Dr J
Ducat, Col	Singleton, Capt
Howard, Mr	Taylor, Mr G

FROM BRINDISI.

Knight, Maj	Maylor, Mr
Muir, Mr	Moylan, Mr

ROM PORT SAID—Ellis, Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," May 29.

The following passengers proceed by P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Salsette," Captain Summers, to Marseilles and London :—

Afzal, Mr M M	Lowry Cole, Col A
Ball Hill, Mr G	Lubbock, Lt A N
Barnard, Mr R	Luity, Mr
Barrow, Mr J R	MacFarlan, Miss H A
Bhirey, Professor S A	Macpherson, Mrs
Bogie, Mr D	McMlgn, Mr C H
Bolton, Mr	Michie, Mr
Bolton, Mr W F	Mitchell, Miss
Brocklehurst, Bt Sir Philip	Mitchel, Mr
Broomfield, Mr R S	Moore, Mr W R
Brunker, Brig General J M S	Manavutty, Dr K A
Close, Captain A J	Newsome, Mr and Miss
Cobb, Capt H W and nurse	Newsome, Mr J W
Cunningham, Mr W W	North, Mr J
Demonars, Mr and Mrs G	Norton, Lt E P
Dinshaw's ayah, Mrs	Orr, Mr
Egan, Mr V H	Prince, Mr P E
Feote, Rev H, 2 deck servants	Radcliffe, Mr and Mrs G H B
Fritchley, Mr C E	Rainey, Maj E F
Fritchley, Mr E W	Ramsay, Mr C A
Fritsley, Mr E W	Reis, Mr H B
Glode, Mr W H	Smith, Mr E
Grant, Mr J A	Smith, Mr R M
Grumberg, Mr M	Surtl, Mr P H
Horton, Capt J H	Tempier, Major C J
Jackson, Mr E	Turner, Col J G
Jennings, Mr L	Valpy, Mr E
Kennedy, Mr R and Mrs	Watson, Mr G A
Kirke, Mr E St G	Whitmore, Captain
Leefe, Mrs	Williams, Mr E
Longmuir, Mrs	

TAXES IN NAVSARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—People of the town of Navsari in the Baroda State are in a state of panic. The cause of the panic is that they are now required to pay new imposts : house-tax and an increase in the "local cess," already in force, of 50 per cent. These are to be levied in the name of the local Municipality, under the orders of the State Government in order to enable the Municipality to carry on local self-government. The municipal work under the old regime, four decades or so ago, was carried on witout levying any taxes and the people were happy and contented. The roads seemed to be in better state than they are at the present day. In the dry season they look well enough. There is an apology for watering by means of a cask of water on wheels worked by a man. But one can only judge of the condition of the roads in the rainy season. The condition of the roads during the rains is not creditable to the Municipality. All women, and most men, have to go to about without foot wear, as they have to wade through mud and ankle-deep water; and the poor school-boys have to carry their shoes in their hands and tuck up their trousers up to their knees. Of course, the State tries its best for the people, and for this it deserves all praise ; but half-measures would never do in any work of public good. Without drains and well macadamised roads the condition could not be better. Navsari has no trade or industry of any kind to speak of to enable the inhabitants to earn their living. The State has done nothing in that direction. The bread-winners have to leave their families for business in Bombay and other parts of India and other countries. The people generally are very poor, some even indigent. As they could not afford to take their families with them wherever they go on business, they are obliged to keep them in their own or hired houses in town, which are mostly a poor class of habitations. Navsari is the stronghold of the Parsi priesthood, which eke out a miserable living and are not at all fit subjects for taxation, however light. Navsari could not bear comparison in the matter of payment of taxes with Bombay and other towns in the slightest degree ; it could not do so even with the towns in other Native States, which, though much better off, are not burdened with such taxes. The State of Baroda with 19,30,922 of population has a revenue of Rs. 1,33,50,900, about equal to that of the Gwalior State, with 29,33,001 of population. In other words, the Baroda State has nearly the same revenue as Gwalior with nearly ten lakhs less of population, and the same will be found true with regard to narly all other Native States. The taxes levied by the Baroda State are already more burdensome than those levied in the British territory, and yet they want to impose house-tax and to increase the already existing "local cess." The Chief of the Baroda State has the fame of being the most educated and enlightened Prince in all India. But if such education and enlightenment are to result in levying such imposts as to crush the poor subjects, the latter would only curse them. The people of Navsari, in a monster meeting assembled, have petitioned the Maharaja, praying him not to levy these fresh taxes; and he would be wise as well as humane to grant their prayer.—Yours, &c.,

SYMPATHY.

Fort, May 27.

WANTED MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is indeed a pity that the Bandstand which once used to attract the elite and the fashionable section of the communnity every evening should have now become, owing to the slowness and sluggishness of the Civic Fathers to move in the matter, a resort of the homeless and of idle people. The existing Band-stand is quite inadequate for the purpose of a modern band, and considering the difficulties it has to contend with there in the matter of sound, it is to be hoped that in the month of August the authorities will replace the present Bandstand with a new one and provide a fine garden round it for promenading purpose after the fashion of Poona and Calcutta. If a new and large up-to-date Bandstand is erected, and if bands are allowed to play weekly as requested above, I have no doubt that the inhabitants of this place in general and the music lovers of this place in particular will look upon such an act of kindliness, favour and good-will with feelings of deep and genuine gratitude and will appreciate and enjoy the precious and esteemed boon thus conferred on them with great ardour and admiration. It is confidently hoped that the committee appointed for the aforesaid purpose will do its level best to meet the demands of the public in a right and reasonable way. Everybody is aware regarding the band which generally performs thrice every week at the Victoria Gardens. It is really a pity that the Cooperage ground should be suffered to remain wild and dreary whilst the band is allowed to play at the Victoria Gardens, where a large majority of the educated, fashionable and high class European gathering cannot repair owing to the great rush and noise there and thus they are debarred from enjoying the sweet melodies of the serene muse. I think this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue any longer, and I hope the authorities will do the needful in the matter before long. Indeed, it is really a piteous and sorry spectacle to see this one of the most beautiful spots of Bombay swept only by the gowns of the ladies that repair thither in the vain hope of finding amusement and beguilement, and this in face of the fact that an English band is allowed to play at the Victoria Gardens while there has not been even a native band on the Cooperage for the last two years and more.

This subject atonce brings me face to face with that important question of the necessity of providing this city with an efficient Town Band. Sir, you can, I am sure, easily imagine how depressed and dejected a man must be feeling when for days and months together he has absolutely no music whatsoever to sooth and divert him in the evening time when he must have something to inspirit and animate his fatigued frame and revive his spent nerves and powers. A Town Band is a necessity for a big city like Bombay. It is no common sort of necessity that we can afford to neglect but it is pressing and imperative in its very nature and therefore calls forth the urgent attention of the Civic Fathers as well as the Government authorities of the city. The one or other is morally bound to make this necessary provision for the public. It is a question which must sooner or later assert its importance on the minds of the public; the sooner it does the better it will be in the interests of both city and citizens. Sir, the four promenade concerts given in the month of January by his Excellency's skilled string band composed of first class artistes under the direction of Mr. Edward, Behr, a really able and experienced conductor witnessed on four successive occasions at the Town Hall, after the extraordinarily large and enthusiastic audiences representative of all classes of the people, sufficiently goes to prove the fact that in a city like Bombay there is a great demand for really good, high class, classical and scientific music. Bombay the Beautiful rightfully claims to be the Second City of the British Empire. It is growing up as rapidly as any great and important city in the world. It is very progressive and prosperous, and has already advanced too well in literature, science and art,—in fact, in almost all the departments and domains of human knowledge.

Is it not therefore curious, nay, even paradoxical, that while almost every town or city of the civilized world can claim the precious possession of a Town Band, Bombay, which is by far the best city in all India and which stands only next to the famous historic and classical London town in the whole vast British territories ,should be wholly without one. ?

RUSTIM H. COOPER.

Colaba, May 27.

CAPTAIN A. F. HAMILTON, I.M.S., is appointed Specialist of Advanced Operative Surgery, Poona Division.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. HOARE has just vacted the command of the 4th (Queen's Own,) Hussars at Potchefstroom. The next senior officer of the Regiment for promotion is Major F. Lee, formerly Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay. Lieutenant-Colonel Hoare, when a Captain and afterwards as a Major, was well known in the Madras Presidency. He was one of the polo team of the 4th Hussars that distinguished itself in Madras, Bangalore and Secunderabad and elsewhere in India, and was for a short time on the Staff of Sir George Wolesley when he was Lieutenant-General Commanding the Southern Army.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT ABU.

Cutch vs. Rev. P. Grove's XI.

Played on May 26th. Cutch won by 7 runs. The chief feature of the game was the great attempt made by Mr. Simmons of the Abu High School to save the game.

CUTCH.

K S Vijayaraji, c Ramji, b Dubois	...	9
Sivaji l-b-w, b Govind Singh ...	...	1
Kasam, b Govind Singh	...	0
J H Smith, b Dubois...	...	27
N Bapasola, c Simmons, b Dubois	...	34
Ismail, c Simmons, b Smythe...	...	0
Osman, b Smythe ...	...	0
Naran, b Smythe ...	...	7
Ajarakia, b Smythe ...	...	5
K Naoroji, b Dubois ...	...	11
Maula, not out ...	...	0
Extras ...	...	6
Total	...	100

REV. P. GROVE'S XI.

Maj Bailey, l b w b Ismail...	...	1
Mr Dubois, c Sivaji, b Osman	...	14
K T Govind Singh, b Osman	...	25
Mr Ismail, c Smith, b Ismail	...	1
Pte Gorman, c Naoroji, b Osman	...	6
A Smythe, b Ismail ...	...	0
Mr Simmons, not out ...	...	26
Rev Grove, c and b Bapasola	...	2
Capt Norman, b Bapasola...	...	2
C Loveday, b Osman ...	...	15
Ramji, b Ismail	...	0
Extra ..	...	1
Total	...	93

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

LEAGUE FIXTURES, SEASON 1909.

Satur day 19th June.—Customs C. C. vs. Government Tel. Rec. Club, on the Customs ground; Eastern Tel C C vs B I Trust C C on the B I T ground; R I M Dockyard C C vs Grindlay G on the R I M D ground.

Saturday 26th June.—Customs C C vs Eastern Tel C C on the Customs ground; Govt Tel Rec vs R I M Dockyard C Club on the G T R ground; B I Trust C C vs G Groom C C on the B I T ground.

Saturday, 3rd July.—Customs C C vs R I M D C Club on the Customs ground; Govt Tel Rec C C vs B I Trust C C on the G T R ground; Eastern Tel C C vs B I Trust C C on the G Groom ground.

Saturday, 10th July.—Customs C C vs B I Trust C C on the Customs ground. Govt Tel Rec C C vs G Groom C C on the G T R ground; Eastern Tel C C vs R I M D C C on the R I M D ground.

Saturday, 17th July.—Customs C C vs G Groom C C on the Customs ground; B I Trust C C vs R I M D C C on the B I T ground; Govt Tel Rec vs Eastern Tel C C on the G T R ground.

Saturday, 24th July.—Spare day.

Saturday 31st July.—Spare day.

Saturday, 7th August.—Customs vs Govt Tel Rec C C on the G T R ground; Eastern Tel C C vs B I Trust C C on the B I T ground; R I M D C C vs G Groom C C on the R I M D ground.

Saturday, 14th August.—Customs C C vs Eastern Tel C C on the Customs ground; Govt Tel Rec C C vs R I M D C C on the R I M D ground; B I Trust C C vs G Groom C C on the B I T ground.

Saturday, 21st August.—Customs C C vs R I M D C C on the R I M D ground; Govt Tel Rec C C vs B I Trust C C on the B I T ground; Eastern Tel C C vs G Groom C C on the Eastern T ground.

Saturday, 28th August.—Customs C C vs B I Trust C C on the B I T ground; Govt T Rec C C vs G Groom C C on the G T R ground; Eastern Tel C C vs R I M D C C on the R I M D ground.

Saturday, 4th September.—Customs C C vs G Groom C C on the Customs ground; Govt Tel Rec C C vs Eastern Tel C C on the G T R ground; B I Turst C C vs R I M D C C on the R I M D ground.

Saturday, 11th September.—Spare day.

Saturday, 18th September.—Spare day.

GOLF AT OOTACAMUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

In the Lady's Golf Championship at Ootacamund Mrs. Marjoribanks meets Miss Morgan.

In the final Mrs. Marjoribanks and Mrs Huddleston tied for scratch prize.

Handicap Prizes went to Miss Gass, Mrs. Huddlestone and Mrs. Gass.

Best score for the President's Cup Prize against bogey, was Ommanney 1.

CHESS.

All India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Thursday evening ;—

Mr. Gadre beat Mr. Yoshi.'

The matches between Mr. Waterfield and Mr. Pavri, and Mr. Morbbat and Bodas were drawn.

CURIOSITIES OF CRICKET.

[BY P. F. WARNER.]

One would have imagined that a game like cricket, the laws and customs of which were so accurately defined, would have afforded little scope for out-of-the-way or peculiar incidents, and yet the history of cricket abounds in "curiosities," so many indeed, that, to mention them all, would fill a book. It is for me to deal only with those which have come within my own immediate notice.

In the Rugby and Marlborough match of 1886 a singular incident occurred. When Kite at, the Marlborough captain, was disposed of, it was discovered that Bengough, the Rugby captain, had, by some oversight, been allowed to go on twice at each end—in those days the bowler might not change ends more than twice in the same innings, nor bowl more than two overs in succession—and in his first over from the pavilion end (the second time he had been on at that end) he got Kitcat caught at coverpoint. A long discussion ensued but it was decided by the umpires, T. Mycroft and Wm Keeler, that Kirtat, having been fairly caught, could not go in again. As a result, however, on the objection of Kitcat, Bengough was not allowed to bowl over another ball in the innings after he had completed his over. Of course it was a clear oversight on the part of the umpires (and Bengough) that Bengough went on at the wrong end, and their decision, that Kitcat was fairly out, was generally approved. But the heavy penalty inflicted on Bengough seems quite illogical, for he was made to suffer for lack of attention on the part of the umpires. If I am bowled by a palpable no-ball either by a flagrant throw, or by overstepping the crease—which the umpire fails to call, I have to go; and no one would dream of asserting that the bowler should be prevented from bowling again during the innings. Similarly, if I am dismissed by the seventh ball of an over (umpires sometimes miscount) again I have to retire. The umpire made a mistake in not calling the no-ball and in allowing the bowler to send down seven instead of the legal six balls in an over; but, as he did not at the time notice that the laws were being broken, and in the second instance no appeal was made by either batsman before the bowling of the seventh—when such appeal would have been perfectly permissible—the batsman should suffer.

Bengough, in that year, was the best of the Rugby bowlers, and his being compelled to retire from the attack nearly lost his side the match, Rugby winning by only thirty-seven runs.

Something of the same sort happenad in South Africa a year or two ago. Jones had bowled the last over on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning he bowled the first over off the third ball of which the batsman was caught. The mistake was then discovered, and the umpires were appealed to. It was not suggested that there had been any intention to break the law. The umpires, basing their decision on the law, which says that they are the sole judges of fair or unfair play, gave the batsman not out and ordered another bowler to bowl. But, with due deference to the umpires, I think that the batsman was fairly out. Here again the umpire was lacking in attention but it was open to the batsman or his pastnes or the captain to appeal "before the incident happened." As they did not do so, they ought to have taken the consequences just as in the case of a batsman who is dismissed by a seventh ball.

Catches which are effected through the agency of two or more people are not infrequent. I myself was once dismissed in this way. Batting for South v. North at Lord's in September 1900. I drove a ball hard back and wide of the right hand of the bowler, E Smith. Smith just touched the ball with the tips of his fingers, deflecting its course on to the stalwart frame of "W.G.," who was in with me, and before it fell, Smith made a successful grab, and I had to go. In the Surrey and Philapelphian match in 1897, Abel was caught at cover-slip, the ball having first touched the wicket-keeper's hand whence it went to slip, who also failed to accept the opportunity of distinguishing himself, but sent the ball into F. W. Ralston's hands, who was fielding at extra slip. E. B. Shine, of the Cambridge eleven of 1897, was dismissed in a somewhat similar manner. He drove a ball hard back to F. H. E. Cunliffe, who found the catch too hot to hold, but deflected it into the willing hands of R. E. Foster at mid-on. When B. J. T. Bosanquet was playing against the gentlemen of Philadelphia on the Manheim ground he was out in a most extraordinary manner. In attempting to hook a fast-rising ball he hit it on to his forehead, whence it rose in the air in the direction of mid-off, where it was easily caught by the bowler.

But it is perhaps such catches as that made by Captain Adams which are the most exhilarating to read about. Captain Adams leaped over an iron fence three feet ten inches high in the old Phœnix Park and, while in the air, caught the ball in his left hand. Then there was the catch effected in Ceylon, in 1898, in a match between the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. It seems that a gunner fielding in the country, seeing that the ball hit high in the air, was coming in his direction ran backward to catch it, but, misjudging the distance received it plump on the top of his pith helmet the ball however instead of bouncing off went right through the headgear, resting on his head inside. By the time the gallant fieldsman had been extracted from his hat the batsman he had caught so admirably was seeking the solace that liquid refreshment in the cool pavilion affords.

C. P. Foley was in the summer of 1903, the temporary victim of an absurd ruling by Henty who was umpiring. He was batting for Middlesex v. Sussex and while the ball was in play he took off one of the bails (in order to mark his guard), which he subsequently replaced. On appeal by the bowler, he was given out, but the decision was so preposterous, that W. L. Murdochwho was at that time captain of the Sussex eleven, went into pavilion, and succeeded in persuading Foley to resume his innings.

A. D. Nopese, of the South African eleven, also had a curious experience against Sussex. He played a ball from Albert Relf on to the ground, and, thinking it would curl on to his wicket, knocked it away with his hand. On appeal he was given out under Law 29 of the "Laws of Cricket," which runs : Either batsman is out if he touch with his hands or take up the ball while in play, unless at the request of the opposite side.

And writing of this incident recalls the fact that it is now quite a common custom for batsmen to knock the ball back to the bowler—and even occasionally to pick it up and throw it to the bowler—while the ball is in play ; and yet, strictly speaking, the batsman is out. For Law 27 says the striker is out if the ball be struck, or bestopped by any part of his person, and he wilfully strike it again, except it be done for the purpose of guarding his wicket, which he may do with his bat or any part of his person except his hands." It may be urged that it saves time ; but the law is the law, and some day there will be an appeal and the batsman will be given out. The most dreadful row will follow, of course, and columns will be written about the sportsmanship or otherwise of the appellant ; but it may safely be said that, afterwards, batsmen would refrain from breaking the rule. There are captains to-day who make a point of requesting opposing batsmen who break this rule not to do it twice.

The objection to ignoring the law may be illustrated by the following case. A fast bowler is on, and the wicket-keeper is standing back. In one instance the batsman blocks the ball in the block-hole, and hits it back to the bowler, in order to save the wicket-keeper or point the trouble of running to the wicket. In another instance the batsman and his partner, being quick between the wickets, steal a run ; and there is nearly always an easy run if the ball is played in the block-hole with the wicket-keeper yards back. The fielding side would not know where they were.

Finally, a curious incident happened in the third test-match between South Africa and the M. C. C. team at Johannesburg in March, 1906. An adventurous spider, anxious to have a good look at the South Africans, who were making a fine score climbed to the top of the wicket and there spun its web. It evidently brought good luck to the batsmen for that particular set of wickets was not bit once during the day.—"Pall Mall Magazine."

BURNING TRAIN IN A BOG.

Wreck of German Express.

Berlin, May 14.

Nine persons were killed and nineteen injured in a railway accident at Herlisheim, in Upper Alsace at 10-30 last night, when the Basle-Amsterdam express plunged at full speed into the wreck of a burning goods train, and was then hurled violently over an embankment into a swamp.

Several English passengers were travelling by the express. One who has not yet been identified met his death by drowning, when attempting to save his life by jumping from a window of a sleeping car which was in flames. Another victim was the son of an ex-Cabinet Minister, Herr von Bottcher. Among the others killed are the driver and stoker of the express, and the stoker and postal servant on the goods train.

The accident was caused by a remarkable set of circumstances. The goods train was proceeding towards Muhlhausen when, on account, it is supposed of the overheating of the engine, the boiler exploded. The locomotive was blown to atoms, setting fire to its train of heavily freighted vans, ten of which contained coal.

The burning wreckage was scattered over the adjacent track of the express, and at this moment, the Amsterdam train, which left Basle at 9-52, dashed into it. The express was immediately wrapped in flames. It left the rails, and fell over the steep embankment into the bog, which lies parallel with the railway line.

In wild confusion sixty passengers who had been thrown from their beds managed to clamber to safety but many were left beneath the wreckage or floundering in the swamp. Freight valued at £50,060, in addition to the entire equipment of the express train, was destroyed.

PRINCE BULOW'S "LAST NAIL."

Berlin, May 14.

That "last nail in the coffin of Prince Bulow's 'bloc'" which was supposed to have been driven in by yesterday's riot in the Finance Commission of the Reichstag is to be pulled out again. The conservative-Catholic Alliance which hammered in the nail has repented of its action and "in the interest of further proceedings" to-day announced its readiness to revoke its action.

The warring parties of the "bloc" will, therefore, resume operations on Tuesday and once more go through the form of patching up their differences.

It is rumoured to-night that the Reichstag will adjourn on Tuesday until the autumn. The Government has apparently abandoned hope of inducing the parties to pass the Finance Reform Bill without a protracted period of bargaining.

THE average number of workmen daily employed on the construction of a "Dreadnought" is between 1,000 and 1,500, said the First Lord of the Admiralty, in answer to a question. The estimated cost of the vessel, with guns, stores, ammunition completely equipped for sea is £1,950,000. The proportion of this sum paid in wages would be about 10 per cent.

ABOUT BOOKS.

TEN GREAT BOOKS,

"Great books," writes one in "Collier's Weekly," "are either great adventure or true psychology. The very biggest—the Bible—is both. The ten books I'd choose to be isolated with, therefore would be : The Bible, Homer's 'Odyssey' ; Malory's 'Le Morte d'Arthur' ; Shakespeare's Plays and Poems ; Goethe's 'Faust' ; Carlyle's 'French Revolution' ; Emerson's Essays ; Browning's Poems ; Dumas's 'The Three Musketeers' ; Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair.'

PITFALLS OF BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has been lecturing on "The Pitfalls of Biography" to the Royal Institution. "A belief in the uniformity of human character was one main cause of dull and false biography," he said. "A man was labelled 'good' or 'great,' and he was presented as great or good all through and upon every side. Another dangerous pitfall was the habit of concealing with scrupulous inexactitude facts and conditions which were not admirable, but which were essential, and which left a lasting mark on the character and career of a man. These were often made the subject of direct, though pious, falsehood. Of late there could be no doubt that too great preponderance had been given to the interests of the family over those of the public. In consequence of a certain false and timid excess of refinement it had steadily been growing more and more difficult to learn truth about an eminent person if that truth could be considered in any sense undignified.

"The proper attitude to adopt in considering a body of personal history was to be tactful, yet not cowardly; to cultivate delicacy, but to avoid its ridiculous parody—falls delicacy. There should be no unnecessary pandering to the snobbishness, weakness or blindness of survivors."

ENGLISH NOVELS AND ENGLISH LIFE.

"Mr. Edward Garnett contributes to the New York "Evening Post" a long article on "English Novels and English Life" that is full of interest to those who find the connection significant," writes the "Manchester Guardian."

"Perhaps Mr. Conrad is the biggest of our active novelists," continues the "Guardian," "but he has not the same immediate connection with English life as some of the others. M. Garnett refers to the remarkable exception of Mr. Hardy, but he finds in the Victorian novelists a sustained optimistic note which has now given way to something that projects itself beyond the characteristic Victorian Liberalism. Gissing, he believes, to have been a logical development from Dickens's zeal for social reform, and Gissing let in the light to some dark places, but there is yet a great force of villadom 'politically consolidated by fear of the Labour movement and the spread of Socialism.'

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD: MR. GALSWORTHY.

"Mr. Garnett finds in Mrs. Humphry Ward a representative writer, not quite of the best quality, with plenty of moral earnestness and some sense of character, but working on a social class that is partly ideal and partly perhaps, insignificant.

"Closer to the social evolution is Mr. John Galsworthy, of whom it is said suggestively that he has had the moral courage to expose the 'bad conscience' of the rich towards the exploited nether world. He is of the progressives, but we are not sure that we can follow Mr. Garnett when he says that what England most wants in her writers is spiritual and mental audacity. We have had a fair infusion of this lately and perhaps there is work to be done in making good the ground which audacity has invaded rather than occupied. The art of fiction cannot be violently progressive with impunity, and perhaps Mr. Wells, who is reviewed as the one novelist with a new scrutiny of spiritual energy, owes more to his scrutiny than to his daring."

MR. WELL'S SUCCESS.

"Mr. H. G. Well's 'Tono-Bungay' has had a larger sale than any other novel he has written," says the "Daily Chronicle"—"larger than 'Kipps' or 'Love and Mr. Lewisham,' and larger than any of his pseudo-scientific romances; which last point suggests—does it not ?—that there are still many people who read fiction to think, as well as to be amused."

"QUARTERLY REVIEW" AS A SOCIAL FACTOR.

"The Quarterly Review," the centenary issue of which is now before the public, has a history of which it has abundant reason to be proud. That it should have been established was inevitable," writes Mr. Charles Whibley in the "Mail." "No sooner had Jeffrey and his colleagues in Edinburgh resolved to cultivate the Muses on a little oatmeal than a counterblast was necessary. Literature was in those days very much an affair of politics. The Whigs, who fought under the Blue and Saffron of the Edinburgh were piously convinced that no Tory could be a poet, a statesman or an honest man, and it was obviously impossible that the dictatorship of life and letters should be resigned to them without a struggle.

MURRAY, GIFFORD, AND WALTER SCOTT.

"John Murray then determined to found a rival and hostile review, and the Tory Party rallied bravely to his aid. Though William Gifford was the first editor, the policy and character of the review were shaped by Sir Walter Scott and George Canning. These heroes threw themselves into the struggle with all their energy and intelligence. They collected articles, they dictated opinions, they kept Gifford in the right way with firm hands. Such an editor and such friends made failure impossible. The success of the 'Quarterly' was instant and complete, and Gifford became in a moment one of the most powerful men in England."

GREENING'S NEW SIXPENNY SERIES.

Messrs. Greening are introducing to the public a new departure in sixpenny novels, which should be interesting, in view of the fact that the projected series strikes a somewhat different line to the present accepted form.

The publishers evidently believe that the present form of the sixpenny reprint, i.e., the large octavo size familiar to all, is not of a convenient form for general use so they have conceived the idea of issuing the volumes in a crown octave size, which is practically equivalent to that of the average six-shilling novel without its bulk. The volumes will be done up in a neat paper-covered wrapper, with a cover design by the well known artist Mr. H. M. Brock, and will be sold to the public at the price of 6d. net. The Baroness Orczy's chef d'œuvre, "The Scarlet Pimpernel" leads off the first series which includes "Drink," by Zola.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 26th May :—

Slight rain during week in parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Kanara, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Threshing of rabi crops completed in West Khandesh and Mahi Kantha and continues in parts Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar. Harvesting of summer crops in progress in Karachi, Kaira, Kanara and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking nearly over in Rewa Kantha and continues in parts Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season generally in progress. Kharif sowing commenced in parts Karachi, Kanara and Belgaum. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts Ratnagiri, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Prices of food-grains fallen slighly in Larkana and Poona, risen slightly in Ratnagiri, Nasik and Satara and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 25 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 25 to 49 per cent, in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 22 to 42 per cent., and in Karnatak 38 to 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 15th instant—works—Bijapur 763; gratuitous—Bijapur 98, Dharwar 21.

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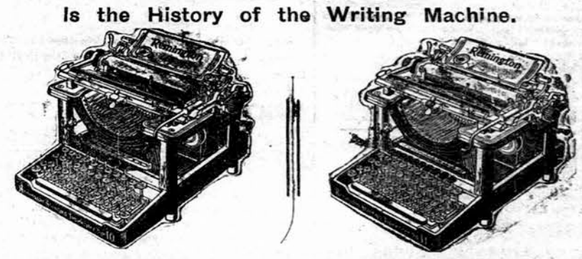

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909.

DISCOVERIES IN CHINESE TURKISTAN.

THE origin, progress and results of the first Royal Prussian, or second German expedition to Turfan in Chinese Turkistan, are now published by M. A. von le Coq. The way had been opened by others: in 1879 by Dr. A. Regel, a German botanist, franked by Russia, by the two Russian brothers Grum-Grizmails, in 1896, by Messrs. Donner and Baron Munck of Finland in 1898, and by D. Klements, the Russian Academician, in the same year. The Report of this last traveller attracted the attention of scholars more than any of the previous explorers, and the interesting account given in 1902 by Dr. A. M. Stein of his successful excavations in Chinese Turkistan still further whetted German curiosity. Berlin decided to send out Professor Grunwedel with two assistant antiquarians to the Turfan oasis to unearth the antiquities buried there. Considerable opposition was offered to this first German expedition by "men who ought to have been better informed." But it came off in 1902-3, and it bore fruit in important archæological and literary discoveries. Some of the MSS. brought back were recognised as being in the Estrangelo character and as remnants of the "long-lost literature" of the Manichæans, others as portions of the Sanskrit Canon of the Buddhists. These finds further inspired the enthusiasm of Berlin scholars and through the unremitting exertions of Professor Pischel another expedition was planned, This war confided to the leadership of M. A. von le Coq. The German Government provided funds, the Emperor William contributing a large sum, and a start was made from Berlin on September 12, 1904. Mr. Bartus, who had accompanied Professor Grunwedel in 1902, was associated with M. von le Cog. If there were exciting adventures on the way to Turfan, the leader of the expedition does not allow them to intrude on his impersonal account just published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. The road lay through St. Petersburg where we note that the members of the Academy of Science were visited before the explorers proceeded to Omsk by train, whence an Irtish river-boat carried the party to Semipalatinsk. From here the dreary steppe had to be crossed by tarantass and telega. This latter is about the rudest thing in vehicles, though it, in common with the luxurious motor car, is obliged to carry at least one extra wheel in readiness for emergencies—and spare axle-trees as well. The post-stations were painfully primitive, only tea and sugar being provided for refreshment, all other food had to be found in the travellers' knapsacks. M. von le Coq makes the simple but pregnant remark that "tubs and insect-powder will be found useful." From Semipalatinsk to Bakhty was an eight-days-and-nights tarantass journey. There they entered Chinese territory and were soon in the flourishing town of Chorchak or Chuguchak, and in touch with Chinese officials whom they found not only here, but all through Turkistan most friendly and obliging. A caravan was formed to negotiate the "detestable roads" leading over a very rough country to Urumchi, the capital of Chinese Turkistan, whither sixteen days of hard riding in great discomfort brought the antiquarians. Formal visits were paid to the Futai and Chinese officials and welcome hospitalities accepted from the Russian Consul. A new caravan was hired to cross the Tien-shan to Turfan, a journey of six days, via Dabanching. The Wang of Luk-chun sent officers to receive the travellers who forthwith revelled in melons, grapes, pomegranates and other fruits of the earth offered by the good-will of the amiable Wang, who is lord of the land from Turfan to Lap-Nor, and whose friendship proved of the greatest possible use to M. von le Coq throughout his stay.

Arrived at their base, Qara Khoja, the travellers took up their residence in Grunwedel's old quarters, the sarai of the peasant Saut. They were immediately called upon by many natives, mostly cultivators, and began their collections by buying a few coins, fragments of manuscripts, some curious brown pottery adorned with Buddhist saints in relief and some clay heads of statues in the Ghandaran style of art. An inspection of the ruins of the city was immediately set on foot. Mr. Bartus was bitterly disappointed at the changes wrought among the ruins since his visit two years before. It was the old story of destruction of the monuments of the dead past, apparently inevitable in the struggle for life in the present. The cultivators wanting ground for their crops, had pulled down ruins ruthlessly and had traced new canals for irrigation. The consequence of this increased agricultural activity was a greater demand for the "loess" that the centuries had accumulated in the old buildings, and which is considered the best manure for exhausted land. Gathering this "loess" meant the loss or sale to Russian Mahomedan traders of the MSS. and antiquities found in it. A curious discovery was made here in a "complex of ruins," during the pulling down of a wall which had been built against the original wall of a hall like edifice. On this was revealed a water-colour picture of a Manichæan high priest in full canonicals, larger than life, surrounded by his clergy, all in white priestly garments but under life-size. The name of each of these was on his breast in Uighur characters A double row of Manichæan nuns in white were represented further off, and beyond them again lay-folk in ordinary dress. The painting seemed Chinese, but the faces were those of western Asiatics. Byzantine art is recalled by the whole picture and it was the only Manichæan wall-painting these explorers found. It was difficult to understand the reason for building a second wall right against the first. It might have been the work of Buddhists, when Buddhism was in the ascendant, as a considerate way of hiding the symbols of the old worship, or it might have been only a device to strengthen the temple in later centuries, for Buddhist paintings were found concealed in this manner in Buddhist temples. A picture of a battle of demons, men and dogs with two huge birds, was another vivid wall-scene uncovered. There were strings of Chinese Buddhist monks, names and all, a row of Indian monks in yellow robes filled other walls, their names on their breasts in Brahmi letters. All of these were evidently portraits. The paintings were important chronologically for they clearly fixed the date as the ninth century. In the ruins of what had been domed buildings were found skeletons, recognised by their tattered habits as Buddhist monks. These poor things had evidently been slain and flung in heaps by some ruthless invaders, to whom is also ascribed the wholesale destruction of valuable manuscripts.

Still M. von le Coq found many writings notably a large bundle of Manichæan MSS. in fair preservation, written in the Persian and Sagdian languages, fragments of Manichæan miniatures, and a Persian MS. giving a list of the persons at the Khan's Court. In many temples were unearthed interesting native flags, formed of long strips of cotton cloth, covered with a thin layer of stucco on which priests and worshipping figures of men or other designs were painted in water colours. Paintings of finer execution on fragments of silk were found. All these objects, Manichæan or Buddhist, had evidently been dragged down savagely, and torn to shreds. The wind had carried them into the corners of decayed buildings where layers of dry dust piled up by the ages had preserved them. All sorts of designs, painted in harmonious colours were revealed to the persevering excavators, scenes from Buddhist hells, simple flowers, the eleven-headed Avalokitesvara and demons of many forms. Beautiful and refined specimens of textile work were found, such as *batik* or wax-printing on cloth, *ikat* or the tying process dyeing called *chunari* in the Punjab—both processes once so general in India, now fast becoming obsolete—besides block-printed ornamental cloths similar to those still made in Kashmir and Turkistan. Fragments of beautiful gobelin embroidery of figures, flowers and even of writing in Uighur characters came to light. Bronze coins of the T'ang dynasty, silver Sassanian coins, some with 13th century Mahomedan inscriptions were found or brought in by the native cultivators. M. le Coq gives many interesting details regarding the sculptures and vessels discovered which well repay perusal. In the architecture of city, temple and monastery he always found either Indian or Persian elements. The permanence of the well-made sun-dried bricks that formed the domed vault-like buildings, of which the purpose has not yet been discovered, amazed him, for they have resisted the terrific storms and the frequent earthquakes that shake Turfan. The MSS. found show that the Turkistan ancients had four forms of books: the book-roll, the folding-book, the Indian *pothi*, and the modern western book, with leaves folded, sewn and bound in leather. M. le Coq persevered in his excavation work among the ruins, great and small, of Turfan until news of the advent of Professor Grunwedel at Kashgar made him pause, give up further excursions and make a forty-four days' journey to Kashgar to join in the second Prussian Expedition under the Professor about which there will undoubtedly be another story.

ARE THERE PROFESSIONALS IN RUGBY?

THE Rugby football world at home is once more agitated by charges that veiled professionalism is existing in its midst, and this time it looks as though the question will to come a head It is time that it did. Hints have been dropped and innuendoes have been made for seasons past as to the conduct of certain clubs and certain players and a thorough investigation of the matter should have been made by the authorities long ago. The authorities, however, have shown some reluctance to tackle the subject thoroughly. The Welsh Rugby Union, a few seasons ago simply fenced with the question until they were forced by the very definite statements published in the local Press to investigate their truth or untruth. The result was the expulsion of the Aberdare Club from the Union. An after effect was, it is true, the establishment of the Northern Union in Wales, but the sacrifice was not too great for the sake of purity of sport—that is, presuming that the Welsh Union have secured it, which one may be permitted to doubt. Someone, it now seems is trying to force the hand of the English Union, for a motion has been put upon the agenda of the annual meeting to this effect. "This meeting is convinced that professionalism exists in the Rugby Union, and that the Committee has not consistently enforced the professional laws. With this direct charge against them the Committee are in arms. A circular has been issued to all the members in which the Committee contend that they have never failed to hold an inquiry into any charge of professionalism which has been made. Then the following significant passage occurs:—"Unfortunately, of late years acute internal differences have arisen in the Midland Counties, resulting in bitter attacks being made on clubs and individuals. The line taken in some of these attacks has been for the attacking party to accuse the other parties in question of having been guilty of acts of professionalism, by offering inducements either in money or money's worth to players. Each of these cases has been inquired into very carefully as it has arisen by sub-committees specially appointed for the purpose, and except in a few cases, which were promptly and severely dealt with, the 'evidence' offered by the accusing parties has been most incomplete, and, generally speaking, hearsay only. Your Committee decided that it is only just, and in accordance with the practice which has always distinguished English justice that an accused person or body, even though the accusation is a charge of professionalism at football, should have a fair hearing, and be judged on evidence, and not on unsupported allegations, and it may be (though they don't think so) that in consequence of this attitude some persons or parties may have escaped detection who deserved punishment. This, however, the Committee submit is widely different from their being charged, as this resolution clearly charges them with being cognisant of the fact that professionalism exists in their Union, and that knowing of its existence they have not taken steps to put it down." One would imagine that the annual general meeting of the English Rugby Union will be a fairly lively function. It is to be hoped that an investigation will be the result. The Committee can hardly refuse to do something in view of the clear charge against it, the seriousness of which it evidently realises fully. Let it see that the enquiry, if enquiry there be, shall be strict and thorough.

BRITAIN AND THE POWERS.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S speech during the debate, which took place on Thursday night on the adjournment for Whitsuntide, comes too late to be the reassuring statement it was intended to be. The Foreign Minister deprecated the prevailing nervousness regarding European politics and declared that at present there was no question likely to cause friction between any two Powers or between Britain and any other Power. This speech is strangely different from the impressive warning which he uttired during the recent vote of censure debate, when he announced that if we imperilled our safety by the weakness of our armaments "we should be fortunate if our liberty were left and we did not become the conscript of some stronger Power." The phrase, we believe, absolutely staggered the House of Commons, and the effect was not lessened by the fact that it came from the mouth of a statesman whose whole nature resists exaggeration. But now Sir Edward's last word is to depreciate nervousness and to promote the belief that all is well with us and the Powers in the best possible of worlds. Verily, in the shifting sands of modern politics it is hard to know which way safety lies. The danger of a great European conflagration may be past, but it cannot be forgotten. Moreover, it may recur. Within a few months the near East has been convulsed by revolution and counter-revolution, each event alternating with a dramatic rapidity like nothing known in modern Europe, except perhaps in the delirium of 1793 and 1848. Russia has been simply forced on pain of invasion to submit to the demands of Austria and Germany, to subject herself voluntarily to what has been called "a second Tsushima," more disadvantageous to European interests than the Manchurian disaster. The whole world is at this moment witness of the successful assumption by Germany of a continental hegemony more triumphant and decisive than Bismarck even wielded. In fact, Baron Aehrenthal's boast that he would strike a shattering blow at the whole elaborate fabric of diplomatic *ententes* constructed by British diplomacy under King Edward's auspices has very nearly been made good. While the ink is not dry upon the record of these startling events it surely does not become a British Foreign Minister to lull the nation's rising alarm with assurances which are glaringly at variance with facts.

H. M. S. "Fox," Commander Allen T. Hunt, R. N; arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, which port she left on 20th May.

WE are requested to state that the rumour about the serious illness of His Highness the Jam of Jamnagar is quite false.

NEWS comes of the strike of goods porters at Coimbatore, South Indian Railway.

MR. CLAUDE HILL, Political Agent in Kathiawar, will probably proceed Home on three months' leave early in July.

THE Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Wyach has resigned his post as additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

REVISED rules are notified for identification of sugar chargeable with countervailing duty, also for assessment and collection of same.

AS Major-General Bullock has declined the offer of a Divisional command in India, it seems likely that Major-General Spens may be selected to fill the existing vacancy.

THE Buddhist community of Darjeeling have submitted a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor praying for the privilege of electing members.

ONE hundred and one human beings were killed by tigers in the Central Provinces during the last year, one tiger alone being responsible for 19 human kills. This beast has since been accounted for. Panthers killed 64 persons.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BUDGET.

Some Phases of Hinduism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

THE Opposition are fighting Mr. Lloyd-George's financial proposals with a determination and intensity as to suggest that there may yet be a chance that the House of Lords will take their courage in their hands and kick the whole scheme into the Thames. Certainly never has there been at any rate in recent years so much time spent in discussing the "resolutions" which are all the preliminaries to the Financial, the *piece de resistance* and party feeling is daily increasing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been accused of being at sea in other words of not having mastered his own Budget, has done better during the past few days and as one of his greatest admirers in the Press Gallery observed to me yesterday is beginning to understand things better but his besetting sin—the besetting sin of many clever men—is to pick up his case as he goes along. Probably owing to Mr. Hobhouse having in Mr. Buchanan's absence to represent the India Office as well as his own department in the House, Mr. Lloyd George has been given an able lieutenant in the person of Mr. Herbert Samuel, the most promising of the younger members of the Administration not even excepting, Mr. Churchill, who by the way has somehow distinctly regressed during the present Session. Mr. Samuel has vindicated the National Liberal Club. That Club has often been held up quiet unjustly it appears as an awful example in regard to the liquor consumed by its members. For example, in the debate on Monday with reference to the position of hotels under the new taxation Mr. Alfred Lyttleton had a little dig at what until the establishment of the new Reform Club was supposed to be the headquarters of aggressive Liberalism. On Tuesday night the facts came out when the suggested club liquor tax was under consideration. The figures as to the consumption a head per annum in some of the leading political clubs were given by Mr. Samuel and they are as follow:—National Liberal, 31s. 4d.; Constitutional, 33s. 5d.; City Carlton, 48s.; and Junior Carlton, 77s.

MR. GUPTA ON HINDUISM.

From a literary point of view if from no other the address delivered by Mr. Krishna Gobinda Gupta before the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday, is worthy of the Society and of the author. But its literary merits are not its chief recommendations. It is probably the best description of Hinduism that has been written at any rate within such a comparatively short compass, and it does not contain a word that can give offence to the most ardent adherent of any other religion. The large audience included at least two ex-Lieutenant-Governors of Mr. Gupta's own Province, several of his colleagues on the Council of India, many other distinguished Anglo-Indians, and a considerable number of Indian ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the latter was Major N. P. Sinha, brother of the new Member of Council and Mr. N. C. Sen, son of the celebrated Keshub Chunder Sen and brother of the Maharani of Cooch Behar. Mr. Gupta had an appreciative and sympathetic chairman in Sir George Birdwood, who in opening the proceedings said:—"It would be superfluous to introduce the lecturer of this afternoon to the distinguished audience assembled in this historic room not simply to hear his paper read, but to greet himself with their heartiest welcomes, his name being a household word among all who are interested in the inspiring current history of India as being one of the two select Indians, (the other being the Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk of the Hyderabad Peerage, the Syed Hossain Bilgrami, C.S.I.,)—appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII, to be the first, respectively Hindu and Muslim Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, the Right Honorable the Viscount Morley. Mr. Krishna Gobinda Gupta was taken from the Indian Civil Service in which he long ago earned the enviable reputation he enjoys, than which no man can possibly acquire any higher honour for himself; for there is, in all truth and sobriety, no surer guarantee of a man's intellectual and moral superiority, and official and personal worth, than to have thus approved himself to his colleagues an acceptable and effieient, and creditable member of the most capable and efficient and most beneficial organisation for imperial rule the world has well known. At the same time a place in our "Council of the Indies," to use the Spanish formula, confer on Mr. Krishna Gobinda Gupta a distinction of its own, and assures to him an abiding niche in this sovereign island's temple of official fames, and our pleasure in his having thus won his way into what is the Indian extention of the Imperial Cabinet, is no common pleasure and it was indeed the predominating sentiment that had gathered the present meeting together to render him the fullest honour in their power. Asking him to accept their impression of unfeigned and fervent welcome, he would respectfully and looking to the East after the ritual of Fairy Land, which still included India, commit the meeting to the controlling spell of Mr. Krishna Gobinda Gupta's discoursive charm. Mr. Gupta in dealing with the more attractive features of Hinduism mentioned *inter alia* its extreme humanists as evidence by the fact that the food served to the God is wholly vegetarious. It has now he explained, come to be recognised that the loss of life which at times attends the car festival is not due to the bloodthirstiness of Jagganath or a fanatical impulse of self-immolation as we were taught at missionary meetings when we were young but the result of pure accident. The Hindu's fondness for the beauties of nature was also mentioned, every romantic spot, every towering peak having for him a hallowed association "which left him in a tribute of thankfulness to the Great Giver." Another bright feature noticed is the welcome extended to guests—not merely those who have been bidden to the house but absolute strangers who may happen to seek food and shelter. There are many pious Hindus, Mr. Gupta told us, who would not break their own fasts until they have entertained some stray arrivals, for they believe in the Hindu aphorism: "A guest embodies all the divinities." With regard to social customs, he said the complaint respecting the woes of Hindu widows is so far as the community at large is concerned very much exaggerated. "It being a cardinal duty with a Hindu father to marry every one of his daughters, it stands to reason that he should object to the re-marriage of widows, which would reduce the number of eligible bridegrooms. Besides, the sufferings of a widow are perhaps no greater than those of a spinster and the proportion of widows is now larger than that of spinsters in this country, the fact being that a considerable portion of women in every country must remain without the society of husbands, whether as widows or spinsters." There exists a good deal of misconception regarding the position of women in India, the mass of whom are as free as their sisters in Europe. Moreover Hindu ladies exercise an influence in family affairs which is greater than is known here. The two notable religious movements of the nineteenth century—Brahmanism and the Arya Samaj—were passed in review and the lesser growths of a similar kind including theosophy glanced at.

People in this country hear only of political unrest and of its various manifestations. They take little heed of the great religious upheaval that has overtaken the Hindu world and of the various agencies that are at work for bringing about spiritual reform. From the earliest times the Hindu mind has been specially prone to religious impulses and a Hindu above all is spiritual. His everyday life is mixed up with religion and his care is more for the next world than for this. Hinduism is passing through a crisis which may well be described as severe, and it remains to be seen how far its powers of adaptation and assimilation, which have stood in such good stead in the past, will come again to its help and in what form it will ultimately emerge. Of all the evils that afflicts Hindu society the caste system is, Mr. Gupta said, one of the worst Another canker which eats into the vitals of Hindu society is early marriage and on this Mr. Gupta had a great deal to say which will be helpful to reformers. On concluding his eloquent paper, Mr. Gupta urged that the descendants of such a spiritual race as the Hindus cannot drift into scepticism or irreligion, and it is be hoped that the unsettling of beliefs caused by contact with the West will only be temporary, and that in future the religion of the Hindus will be purged of all superstitious exerescence, and contain not only what is best in their own ancient faith, but also such precious gifts as the other noble creeds have to offer, and that exclusiveness will give place to a wider sympathy and a truer recognition of the brotherhood of man. Sir George Birdwood, in concluding his remarks on the paper itself, said he did not quite agree with the thought and sentiment so eloquently and movingly expressed in the paragraph with which Mr. K. G. Gupta summed up the powerfully sustained argument of his paper, but as time presses he would confine himself in illustration of his own induction from the fact before them by quoting the passage in the *Confessions* of St. Augustine, when in describing how his mother lay in the room of their lodgings at Ostia overlooking the bright garden and blue floor of the Mediterranean communing with him on the things that were past and those to come until they seemed to pass beyond the boundaries of this world into the very heaven of heavens and their individuality to become absorbed in the self-existent source of all things created, he adds:—"When the wild tumult of the heart is so hushed and hushed all images of earth and sea and sky and hushed all dreams of imaginary revelations and all the individual soul itself and whatever else exists only in transitions and we are conscious only of him that abideth everlastingly the Wisdom and the Word created all things—is not this to enter into the joy of thy Maker!" "It is," Sir George added, "in such passages in the writings of the Christian Fathers and of the Greek and Roman philosophers and moralists and of the Muslim shaparsodists and the Upanishads or the Brahmanas of the Vedas that one finds the saving synthesis of all religions in which all are true and learn that all are equally partial and transient in their dogmas, creeds, tenets, rituals and mythologies and all equally enduring in the spiritual realities of their symbols and doctrines and ceremonies and other means of grace more or less imperfectly connote—the common fatherhood of God and brotherhood of all men of every race and tongue and religious belief and practice. Let us not delay in realising this until from our anguish and remorseful hearts arises the bitter cry wrung from St. Augustine's own:—'Sero Te amavi,'"

NO. 10 DOWNING STREET.

The lady of the house at No. 10 Downing Street, lately showed that she is still not afraid of Mrs. Gundry or even of the Nonconformist conscience, although her husband is leader—that wicked *Nation* would say titular leader—of the party whose backbone is always said to be Nonconformarty. I allude to the celebrated luncheon party in the official residence of the Prime Minister at which the principal guest or one of the principal guests was Miss Maud Allan of the Palace Theatre of Varieties. Almost before our staid public has recovered from the shock caused to their nerves by that event, Mrs. Asquith has startled some of them by holding in the same historic mansion a sort of commercial traveller's exhibition of the "creations" of a Paris dressmaker. Every day since the drawing room in Downing Street was turned into a show room, letters have been appearing in the Press from indignant English dressmakers and other tradespeople, while one firm of wholesale tobacconists engaged in trying to push the sale of English made cigars, have written to the Premier asking if they may be afforded the same facilities as were given to M. Poiret of Paris. Moreover the *Draper's Record* has taken up the matter very seriously and comments on a letter it has received on the subject from Mrs. Asquith itself. As the epistle is marked "Private" the editor to his great regret is unable to publish it, but he says that it purports to be an explanation but is no explanation at all. "Mrs. Asquith does not deny the presence of M. Poiret or of his three mannequins at the Prime Minister's residence nor does she deny that she issued a large number of invitations to leaders of Society. It is not stated that M. Poiret was allowed to book orders at 10 Downing Street, but it is declared that many of the two hundred or more ladies who accepted Mrs. Asquith's invitation attended a subsequent reception at M. Poiret's hotel and this time made purchases. The *Draper's Record* hints that the question of what it calls "Mrs. Asquith's Indiscretion" may be raised in the House of Commons. In the meanwhile the *Daily Express* is in the interests of Tariff Reform using the regrettable occurence for all it is worth and has invented a special "crystal" to meet the case:—

TARIFF REFORM MEANS A TAX ON FRENCH GOWNS.

Some of the indignant correspondents of the *Express* cry out against a system that permits the free importation of foreign silks to the detriment of our own makers. But would a tax on French silks keep them out of the British market? Apropos in the Soap Department of one of the largest "houses" in London I expressed to the manager my astonishment at the extraordinarily large collection of foreign soap on view. He replied:—"It certainly does seem strange but we cannot hold ourselves—must provide what our customers demand. I suppose that at least nine-tenths of the ladies who come here call themselves Tariff Reformers, but they nearly all insist upon buying foreign soap although we can supply them with English soap of as good a quality and at as cheap a price."

Concluded on page 8.)

THE OUTLOOK IN EUROPE.

NO NEED FOR NERVOUSNESS.

Intentions in Crete.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO REFORMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 27.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, a general debate took place on the adjournment for Whitsuntide.

Sir Edward Grey deprecated nervousness regarding European politics. At present there was no question likely to cause friction between any two Powers or between us and any Power.

The four Powers adhered to the decision to withdraw the troops from Crete in July. The question of Crete still remained, but he believed that the Powers and Turkey would find a solution.

As regards the Congo, Sir Edward Grey said that Belgium's latest reply was satisfactory as regards general principles, but inconclusive as regards effective measures.

The Government's answer, he said, would not compromise previous declarations, but handling the matter roughly might lead to a formidable European question.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BAG.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Mr. Roosevelt has hitherto shot eighty-six head of big game and eight hundred small.

A FRENCH HEROES FUND.

Another Carnegie Gift.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given £200,000 to found a French Heroes Fund.

STEAMERS DAMAGED BY ICEBERGS.

Earthquakes in the Arctic Regions.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Two liners were damaged by icebergs at St John's yesterday. There is an unprecedented icefield in the North Atlantic attributed to earthquakes in the Arctic regions.

SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Late Sultan's Ministers Deported.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that the Ministers and high functionaries of the late regime who have hitherto been detained at Prinkipo, have now been deported to various islands in the Archipelago.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

Loan Terms too Onerous.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Teheran telegraphs that Persia has not yet agreed to accept the Russian loan. She objects to the terms of convention as being too onerous.

ENGLISH RACING.

Result of the Oaks.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The race for the Oaks Stakes was run at Epsom this afternoon with the following result:—

Perola	1
Princesse de Galles	2
Verne	3

The betting on the Oaks was:—

5 to 1 against Perola.

11 to 2 against Princesse de Galles.

25 to 1 against Verne.

Fourteen ran. The race was won by two lengths with two lengths between second and third.

The Coronation Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, MAY 28.

The following is the result of the Coronation Cup:—

Dean Swift	1
White Eagle	2
Santo Strato	3

Other Starters:—Bushranger, Woolwinder and Fair Play.

Starting Prices.—Dean Swift, 3½ to 1; White Eagle, 13 to 8; and Santo Strato, 4 to 1.

INFORMATION received from Madras shows that Thursday's meeting between the Agent, Madras Railway, and the strikers was unsuccessful. The men have now submitted their demands which will be replied to to-day. Drivers are being meanwhile imported for working the mail trains and the homeward mail steamer is to be detained for twenty-four hours at Bombay to enable the Madras Government mails from Ootacamund to be got on board, these having had to take a circuitous route.

SIR J. FISHER AND THE NAVY.

Remarkable Debate in the Commons.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY MR. McKENNA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the House of Commons, last evening, the Opposition called attention to the publication of confidential letters from Naval officers, and alleged that Sir John Fisher had been conducting a personal campaign and maintaining a system of espionage in the Navy in order to further his views, thus injuring discipline.

Mr. McKenna, in reply, said it was notorious that Sir John Fisher had many detractors and enemies. He appealed to the House not to be misled by trumpery charges, based on letters three years old, into censuring a great man who had enjoyed the unreserved confidence of four successive First Lords of the Admiralty.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH.

Opening Day Spoiled by Rain.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The first Test Match opened at Birmingham to-day. Heavy showers of rain fell during the earlier part of the day and saturated the wicket. Play was started at five o'clock, and when stumps were drawn the Australians had scored 22 for the loss of two wickets.

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the test match at Birmingham, the Australians in the first innings were all out for 74.

The bowling analysis was:—Hirst, four wickets for 28 runs; Blythe, six for 44.

Sussex beat Gloucestershire at Brighton by an innings and 48 runs.

OBITUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 28.

The death is announcedfof Sir John Colomb.

[Sir John Colomb retired from the Marines on reaching the rank of Captain and devoted himself to defence problems and to matters connected with Ireland. He sat in Parliament from 1886 to 1892 for Bow and Bromley, and from 1895 until the last General Election for Great Yarmouth. He was a prolific writer on matters pertaining to war and especially on the subject of Imperial Defence.]

LATER.

The death is announced of Mr. George Robert Elsmie, formerly of the Indian Civil Service.

[George Robert Elsmie, C.S.I., LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service (retired), was born in 1838, was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, and the Haileybury College, Herts. He joined the Bengal Civil Service in February 1858 at Calcutta; was Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, October 1858, and rose through various grade to be Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, 1878-85; was Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1887-93; member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1888-93; Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, 1885-87. Among his many publications are "Epitome of Cabul Correspondence" 1864; "Notes in Peshawar Crime," 1884; Lumsden of the Guides," 1899; "Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart," 1903.]

NAGPUR ORANGES.

Extended Cultivation Projected.

EXPORT TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

The "Pioneer" says:—"The Nagpur orange is fairly well known all over India and is probably one of the cheapest and best grown in this country. When the irrigation works, now in progress in that district, are complete, one of them will bring under cultivation a large expanse of orange groves. The additional fruit so produced will not, it is believed, be able to find a market at sufficiently paying rates, and the question has already arisen as to what is to be done with it. The idea that finds most favour is to ship the surplus to England, and steps are now being taken to see if a suitable firm can be found to undertake the shipments, on a commercial scale. Should this experiment prove successful, other Indian fruits are almost certain to receive commercial attention, and if steamship companies would adapt their steamers to this trade by installation of cold storage, and arrangements are decided upon, an impulse would be given to the export of the Indian orange and other fruits as well.

THE WALKER HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Governors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

A meeting of the Governors of the Walker Hospital, Simla, will be held on the 31st instant, when consideration will be given to the question of improvements in the buildings and its interior economy, especially in the matter of nursing. The financial position of the institution may also claim attention, with a view to the establishment of a suitable endowment fund. The annual donation from Government is comparatively small, "and this," says the "Pioneer," "should certainly be increased in any case."

PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

Dr. Abdul Ghani's Reported Return.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

According to frontier reports, Dr. Abdul Ghani and other natives of India who are under arrest for the supposed complicity in the plot against the Amir are to be sent back to British territory.

THE TATA INSTITUTE.

The Trust Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

A lengthy Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the Tata Institute appears in the "Gazette of India." It commences as follows;

The Indian Institute of Science owes its origin to the foresight and munificence of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusservanjee Tata who some time in 1896 conceived the idea of vesting in trustees certain houses and landed property in the city of Bombay representing a capital of Rs. 30,00,000 in order that the net income estimated at about Rs. 1,25,000 might be applied towards the endowment of a

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR INDIA.

The proposal was discussed in England and in India. A provisional Committee presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University was nominated by Mr. Tata to promote it, and it was laid before Lord Curzon by a deputation which waited upon him on 31st December, 1898, the day after he had landed in Bombay. It was first brought officially to the notice of the Government of India towards the end of March 1899. The scheme then assumed the form, stated to be provisional, of an imperial teaching university destined

TO PROMOTE ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS,

in all branches of learning and to utilise them for the benefit of India and empowered to confer degrees on Indian Graduates who completed their studies with credit and to select the best students for further training in Europe and America.

The Resolution then goes on to detail the history of the negotiations in connection with the institute and the steps taken in consultation with the Tata family for bringing it into being, including the appointment of Dr, Morris Travers and the proceedings of the various Committees appointed to advise upon the matter. It then details the present position as follows:—

"The Academic organization of the Institute has been worked out involving the establishment of six departments in pure and applied science. The professors of Electro-Technics and applied Chemistry have been selected with the assistance of a Committee of the Royal Society and have begun to organize their departments. Plans of the buildings have been drawn up and work has commenced on the foundations, the water supply and drainage and the line supplying electric power from Bangalore. These operations have been facilitated by the appointment, at the instance of Messrs. Tata, of a provisional Committee to conduct the affairs of the institute pending the promulgation of the scheme for the management of the properties and funds which has been delayed by reason of the complicated covenants and conveyances that have to be executed while the institute is under construction. The income accruing from various sources will be applied to the completion of the buildings and equipment.

FUNDS AVAILABLE.

The amount which the Council have immediately at their disposal for initial expenditure includes building grants of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 2,50,000 respectively from the Government of Mysore and the Government of India and a further grant of Rs. 1,50,000 to be spread over three years from the Government of Madras. In addition to this sum of Rs. 9,00,000 there are accumulated savings from the income of the institute during the past two years amounting to about Rs.4,00,000 and it is anticipated that there will be further considerable savings out of the income up till such time as the institute is in full working order. The income of the institute will also be increased to more than Rs. 2,65,000 by the interest from a sum of over half a lakh which the Messrs. Tata have added to the endowment representing the proceeds of the Bombay properties for a part of the year 1907.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The following is a brief outline of the administrative arrangements. His Excellency the Viceroy will be ex-officio Patron of the institute and the heads of the local Governments of India will be Vice-Patrons. There will also be (a) a Court of Visitors on which the Government of India, the Government of Mysore and the Messrs. Tata and their heirs will each be represented by two members, the Messrs. Tata themselves being members during their lives. The Director General of Education in India the Directors of Public Instruction to the local Governments and the Director and the Professors of the Institute will be ex-officio members. The Patron may appoint six members and the Vice-Patrons one member each. The Senates of the Indian Universities may each appoint one representative and the Council may appoint as members ten representatives of science and learning in India. Donors of capital sums of not less than Rs. 2,00,000 and contributors of not less than Rs. 15,000 annually for five years will be entitled to nominate members of the Court; (b) a Council of twelve, consisting of the Director and four Professors of the Institute, together with representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore and of each of the Messrs. Tata and three nominees of the Court of Visitors; (c) a Senate consisting of the Director and the professors ex-offices with power to co-opt assistant professors and readers; (d) a Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors, consisting of four members of that body appointed by the Patron, by the Government of India, by the Government of Mysore and by the Messrs. Tata respectively. The Council will be the executive body of the institute, its proceedings being subject to review by the Standing Committee of the Court of Visitors.

This Committee will have the power of reporting to the Patron on the acts or proposals of the Council and the Patron may refer such report to a Special Committee and may afterwards make such order as may be necessary. The Senate will deal with all matters of an academic nature so as to reduce to a minimum discussion on purely technical matters at meetings of the Council.

ADMINISTRATION OF ENDOWMENT PROPERTIES.

The administration of the endowment properties in Bombay will be in the hands of a Board of Management which will be entirely independent of the governing bodies of the institute itself. The Board will meet in Bombay and will pay the income received from the endowment properties to the Council to which body it will also render annual accounts. With the ample resources now at their disposal the governing body of the institute will be able to carry on their operations on a scale commensurate with the high aims which the founder of the endowment had in view. The prospects of the scheme may, in fact, be looked upon as assured and the occasion is a fitting one for the Government of India to explain the policy by which their present action is dictated and the attitude which they purpose to adopt towards the future development of the institute. While sympathising cordially with the farreaching ideals of its promoters, the Governor-General-in-Council has no desire to associate himself intimately with the actual administration of the institute or to claim a determining voice in the settlement of the lines of research to be followed and the methods of instruction to be employed. He is indeed ready to assist in furthering by all legitimate means the great undertaking which owes its origin to the generous philanthropy of the late Mr. Tata and has since his death been wisely and liberally promoted by his sons. But he realises that the results of the experiment that is now about to be tried will depend less upon the conditions of the project itself than upon the character and energy of those who may come forward to take advantage of the facilities for advanced studies which it will offer. The Government of India are anxious in no way to interfere with the free growth of whatever forms of intellectual activity and economic enterprise the institute may encourage or create and they will therefore confine themselves strictly to exercising no more than that degree of influence and control which is justified and indeed rendered obligatory by the substantial grant-in-aid which they have determined to contribute.

VESTING NOTIFICATION.

A Notification in the Home Department is published, vesting properties in connection with the Tata Institute in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay. It describes at length the properties concerned and the objects of the trust. It cites the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890 and continues as follows:—

"His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council hereby orders that the properties specified in the schedule hereto annexed with the benefit of, and subject to the covenants, agreements, conditions and terms set forth in the schedule hereto anexed, be and the same are hereby vested in the Treasurer of the Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay upon the following terms—that is to say, that the said lands in and near Bangalore shall be used for the erection of the buildings of the said institute, intended to be called and known by the name of the Indian Institute of Science and that the said land and buildings shall be appropriated and occupied in perpetuity for the purpose of the said institute; that the said sums of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 2,50,000 shall be expended towards the construction and erection of the buildings of the said institute and other initial expenditure of the said institue, and that the balance of the said funds, in the hands of the said Provisional Committee, the said annual grant of Rs. 50,000 by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and such grant as may be annually made by the Government of India and also the income of the immovable properties in Bombay described in the schedule hereto shall be collected and received by the persons appointed for the purpose under the scheme settled under sections 5 and 7 of the said Act and hereto annexed to be by them applied in the manner set forth in the said scheme."

The Tata Institute Provisional Committee comprises of Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Mr. S. P. Bhabha, Mr. B. J. Padshah, Dr. Morris Travers, Professor A. Hay and Professor N. S. Rudolf.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Meeting at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The Countess of Minto opened the Salvation Army sale of work at the Simla Town Hall yesterday afternoon before a large gathering. The little daughter of Commissioner Booth Tucker handed Her Excellency a bouquet. An address was also presented to which a suitable reply was given.

COUNTESS MINTO'S REPLY.

The Countess of Minto in reply said:—"Mr. Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker, I thank for the opportunity you have given me to-day of hearing something of the great and interesting work your organisation is carrying on, chiefly among the lower classes in different parts of India. I congratulate you on the success which has already attended your efforts and which bears testimony to the sympathy, tact and organising skill of those in charge of the movement. The special attention which you have paid to hand-loom weaving in this particular branch of your operations shows that the directing body of the Salvation Army in India have been quick to appreciate the present conditions of this country, and I have reason to hope that you have realised that there is no dividing line between art and industry in weaving. I am glad to hear of the introduction of improved hand-looms, but artistic education must go hand-in-hand with the development of mechanical appliances. Your aim should be not only to produce these beautiful fabrics for which India used to be so famous in days gone by, but by the excellence of your work to create a demand for them. I am particularly interested in being present here to-day as this is a red letter year in the history of your world-wide mission. Last month your venerable Chief celebrated his eightieth birthday and this exhibition is only one of the many striking results of that large humanity which throughout his long ministry has formed the complement of this religious teaching and has made him one of the greatest social reformers of our time. Officers of the Salvation Army, I congratulate you on the work you have been privileged to do for India and I have now much pleasure in declaring this sale of work open."

THEIR Excellencies and Lady Eileen Elliot go to-day, Saturday, to Mashobra for the week-end, her Excellency returning to attend the theatre here on Monday night.

A CONCERT in aid of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association will be given in the Simla Town Hall on Thursday, 15th July.

THE death has taken place from cholera of Mr. Caldwell, Superintendent, Water-Works, Lucknow, after a brief illness. Deceased was given a military funeral, the Oudh Light Horse and Lucknow Volunteer Rifles furnishing the guard-of-honour. Mr. Caldwell leaves a widow and had been in municipal employ for the past six years.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Agent Meets Drivers.

AGENT'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 28.

Yesterday noon at Arkonam the delegates of the strikers from various sections of the broad gauge put their grievances before the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. There were also present:—The Deputy Agent, the Loco. Superintendent and the Deputy Loco. Superintendent. The meeting was held in the Railway Institute and was largely attended by members of the running staff.

The proceedings opened by the Agent asking whether the men present represented the whole line.

The spokesman replied, "Yes."

The Agent then delivered a speech, reminding the men that he had heard no complaints, nor any rumours of any grievance ever having been put forward.

On Tuesday the 25th, when on the West Coast, he was advised by wire that the Arkonam men demanded the transfer of their foreman and that no metre-gauge foreman should be posted to Arkonam. The Agent remarked that this was impossible. The metre-gauge had a greater mileage than the broad, gauge, and it was to the mutual advantage of all that they should be under one system, in that the larger number employed led to quicker promotion. The Loco. Superintendent very properly refused to listen and advised the men that if they persisted in their demands, their dismissal would have to be recommended to the Agent. Without anything further passing the men at Rayapuram had gone on strike, followed by the rest of the broad-gauge men, no reason being given. He pointed out to the men that they had thereby showed no consideration for the welfare of their employers, or the public; had upset the train service of the presidency, seriously interfering with the Madras trade. He was informed at Gooty that the men merely struck under the influence from Arkonam. These men had no complaint and were willing to work. He therefore asked whether any sympathy could be expected from their action. The Agent further pointed out that Loco. Superintendent Brook was a very sympathetic Officer and he himself was always prepared to treat the men in the same way. In taking over the broad-gauge line, Madras rules were allowed to be continued and they were still working on exactly the same rules as previously.

Mr. Brook had gone further and, in order to meet the detentions that were taking place, had recently drawn up new rules and sent them to the Agent, who had agreed to them being offered to the men for voluntary acceptance. It was further pointed out, as regards the Madras rules, that payment was made by the day, irrespective of the number of days worked during the month, and liberal trip allowances were being given. Therefore no special payment was made for the delay of trains. The Agent hoped the meeting would now adopt a more reasonable attitude. He had read the petition presented to the Loco. Superintendent by the men at Arkonam which contained for the greater part trivial demands which could easily be met and included only one serious demand with regard to the metre gauge foreman, which it was impossible for him to agree to.

At this stage the spokesman interrupted and said that grievances had been put forward.

The Agent replied that he had before him all that had been sent to the Loco. Superintendent.

The Agent offered carefully to consider all the demands and hoped the men would go back to their work. Meanwhile, no sympathy could be expected for them in their present attitude.

Brooks, a Madras delegate, then stood up and said that Mr. Brook had shown no sympathy to the men at Arkonam and had sent a telegram dismissing all the men with 24 hours' notice.

The Agent denied this and said Mr. Brook merely said that he would recommend their dismissal and asked Brooks to read out the telegram.

This was done. The telegram clearly stated that the Loco. Superintendent would recommend the dismissal of the men if they did not go back to duty.

The spokesman went on to say that petition after petition had been sent and had never been attended to, nor had they reach the Loco. Superintendent.

The Agent pointed out that direct appeal to the Loco. Superintendent or to the Agent was possible. The men had only themselves to blame for not exercising that right of appeal.

With regard to Mr. Pigott, the foreman from the metre-gauge lately posted to Arkonam, the men said they did not strike on his account, but had been suffering from grievances for forty years.

The Agent pointed out that it was more reasonable to send grievances for consideration before going on strike.

The spokesman said that he did not agree to this. He proceeded to say that Mr. Pigott was so overbearing that it brought matters to a climax. He proceeded to give a statement of their fresh demands.

The Agent said that he understood from the men that if all their demands were not agreed to the strike would continue. As the demands necessitated careful consideration, he could not then accept them. The first time he had seen them was at the present moment, after a strike of two days. He appealed to the common sense of the men, who he thought had been misled by certain others, to adopt a reasonable attitude and go back to work if the Board of Directors in England were cabled to accept the demands, or else the Agent himself would sign them in token of having accepted them on their behalf. The Agent said he could not agree to this and was prepared to treat the men in the fairest way possible, provided they went back to work. To go on strike and remain on strike and then submit their ultimatum was incomprehensible.

In conclusion, the Agent said that he hoped to let them have an answer when he had considered the different grievances alleged.

Meantime the strike continues.

Mr. Hasted, Superintendent of Police, with 48 men has been at Arkonam for the past two days. The men are quite quiet and no trouble is expected.

After the meeting terminated the men discussed their affairs among themselves. The Agent desired them to return to work, but they refused to run the train till they had something to eat. The District Loco. Superintendent then took charge of the train and brought it to the Central Station. All mail trains were got off last night, except the Calcutta mail. The goods traffic is very congested.

THE MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

LATER.

The version of yesterday's meeting at Arkonam wired this morning was supplied by the Deputy Agent. An account is published this evening of the men's statement, from which it appears the men have a number of real longstanding grievances. Many of the troubles are apparently due to be wretched condition of the Company's engines.

The drivers' spokesman, Brooks, yesterday informed Mr. Brock, the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent that the engines were a disgrace to the Railway, that repairs were never properly executed and the running shed staff was always handicapped by bad engines. He remarked that the Madras Railway engines needed no whistle for they could be heard coming miles off, as these engines sounded like a blacksmith's shop as it moved along. A great many travelling public can testify to the truth of this statement. Complaints against the railway administration were constantly appearing in the local press.

The Agent's reply to the men's demands has not yet been received and men are disposed, to come to terms; but demand a fair days' wage for a day's work.

THE ARMS ACT.

Unlicensed Weapon Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The Howrah District Police arrested a Bengali named Kedar Hazra and another man living in a village, named Kurchi, in the Howrah District, for being in unlicensed possession of a six chambered revolver. The Police were investigating a case of theft, and the goods stolen were supposed to have been concealed in the house of the accused. On going to the house, the Police made a thorough search, in the course of which the revolver was recovered from under a large stack of paddy in the courtyard. The two accused are under arrest and will be prosecuted under the Arms Act. No trace of the stolen properties in the other case was obtained in the house.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

The Licenses Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

With reference to the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf, to-day's issue of the "Gazette" contains notifications empowering the Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Political Department, also the Commission in Sind to grant licenses for export by sea of sporting short gun and sporting ammunition not intended for sale or for military purposes but for private use of consignee to ports within political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia. A change is also made in clause (b) of notification 11, dated 22nd November 1896, so as to exclude such accessories as cartridge cases, percussion caps and loading and recapping machines.

BOGRA SHOOTING CASE.

Another Version.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The "Statesman" publishes the following reliable messages from Shillong, dated May 27th:—

The Bogra shooting case is still under investigation, by the local officials, but the following version of fact is probably correct.

A servant of the Traffic Inspector was shooting pigeons at Sonatola Railway station, on the afternoon of the 22nd. His gun went off accidentally, killing a man who was waiting in a passenger shed and injuring four others, including a Marwari, though not seriously.

The man was seized by chaukidars and others and confined in the beat-house. His master followed and threatened the constable and the crowd with a revolver, but was induced to return to the train by the Station-Master. The crowd surrounded the train and prevented it from starting for some time.

JALPAIGURI AMMUNITION THEFT.

Police Enquiry Continued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

In connection with the theft of ammunition at Jalpaiguri, already reported, it has been ascertained that 61lbs. of gunpowder and 1,600 caps were stolen from a licensed vendor's shop at Jalpaiguri. Police enquiry is proceeding.

CAPTAIN W. STIRLING.

Mauled by a Tiger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Captain W. Stirling, Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut, has been mauled by a panthar and is dangerously ill.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Conclusion of the Case.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Counsel concluded their arguments in the Midnapore bomb case to-day. Their Lordships have reserved judgment.

THE CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Mr. Boxwell, who was assaulted with a dah at Chittagong on Wednesday last, is reported to be doing well in the General Hospital there.

As soon as he accomplished his design, his assailant flung himself on the floor and said, "Hang me, I have killed Mr. Boxwell." He says he had no special prejudice against any one, but thought to acquire considerable kudos if he suffered death for taking the life of a European official.

THE DOIWALA ACCIDENT.

Official Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The following official account of the accident near Doiwala, Hardwar-Dehra section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is to-day issued:—

On the 23rd May 1909 at 4-10 a. m. a collision occurred on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between 39 up train running from Lhaksar junction to Dehra and 16 vehicles (three brake-vans and 13 goods waggons), the composition of No. 195 up, which had broken loose from Doiwalla Station.

2. At two the collision occurred at mile 32, between Rishikesh and Doiwalla, two miles from the latter station. The weights of the brake-vans in the runaway train were as follows:—No. 590, 20 tons; No. 607, 21 tons; No. 583, 14 tons;

3. Doiwala Station yard is on a grade of 1 in 200 and at the points on the Rishikesh side the gradient increases, to 1 in 100. Special rules are in force for the working of the Doiwala Station in addition to those laid down in Traffic Circular No. 24 of 1907 for the working of the Hardwar-Dehra line. From Doiwala to the scene of the accident the gradient varies from 1 in 75 to 1 in 140 in the distance run two miles south of Doiwala and at the site of the collision the gradient is one in 100.

4 Train No. 49 up, according to the Guard's statement, was proceeding at about 20 miles an hour at the time of the collision which is approximately the booked speed. It was reported that there were no lights on the runaway vehicles, but no direct evidence was obtainable on this point. The speed of the derelict vehicles must have been high, judging from the disastrous effects of the collision.

5. The engine of No. 39 up, a modern standard goods, was thrown completely off the line, a cow-catcher being wrenched off and thrown in the rear of the tender. All that remained recognisable of an upper class composite next to the engine and a third class and postal composite vehicle behind it were the frames and wheels and axles, and another upper class composite, the third from the engine, was completely wrecked. The first class compartment of this latter composite was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Sherwell of the East Indian Railway and the second class by four soldiers, and most miraculously none of these six persons were hurt. An intermediate carriage, the fourth in the train, was somewhat damaged, but the composition of 39 up was uninjured.

6. The casualties to passengers occurred in the first two vehicles, two were killed on the spot and 12 others were injured, and in addition two railway servants, a brakesmen with the runaway vehicles, and the fireman of 39 up were killed and the driver and khalasee of this train were injured. Two passengers, Khan Bahadur Rahimutulla, of the Survey Department, and a servant of Mr, Sherwall died subsequently.

7. The following is the list of those in hospital and those killed:—

At Civil Hospital—23-5-09.—Dehra Dun.—One Eurasian—hospital on 23-5-09—Mr. Wiseman, serious.

Nine Indians—hospital on 23-5-09--4 serious including Khalasee, driver and mail sorter, Ram Jai Lal; 5 slight.

Two mail sorters, (Bhola Singh and Khidar Nath are under treatment in their own quarters in Dehra Dun)—killed, 4 or since dead, 2, total, 6.

Fireman Gopura, killed.

Brakesman Kanti Ram, killed.

Two male Indian possengers names unknown, killed.

Khan Bahadur Rahamat Ullah died of injuries,

1 Bhaga, servant of Mr. Sherwill, died of injuries.

8. Dr Brown, Medical Missionary of Lahore on his way to Mussoorie, rendered valuable assistance in attending to the wants of the injured and the four soldiers and many others rendered willing aid.

9. The damage to the runaway vehicles was very heavy. Nine vehicles including three brake-vans were completely smashed. Frames torn and bent and one, which contained a full load of bhoosa, was much knocked about though standing on its wheels. The damages to the engine and vehicles are estimated at Rs. 1,50,000

10. The special rules in Traffic Circular No. 24 of 1907 for working the Hardwar, Dehra section referred to in para 3 above provide for extreme caution in shunting as the gradients are heavy. Rule 13 (3) enjoins that when an engine is uncoupled the brakes must be put down and sprags must be inserted in the wheels. There were three heavy brake-vans on train No. 194 up, which would have held the train had the brakes been on when the engine came on.

11. The whereabouts of the guard and one brakesman when the train began to move has still to be determined; the other brakesman was in his van when he was killed. The question of whether the brakes were on at the time of the waggons beginning to run away will be determined at the further enquiry to be held when the train staff are well enough to attend.

12. Rule No. 6 of the regulations for working of the Doiwala station gives instructions regarding the use of the slip siding points, which lays down that they should have been set for the slip. If the points had been so set the accident would have been avoided.

13. The accident indicates a complete disregard of working rules by the station and train staff and the administrations are now considering the prosecution of those who may be found to have been in default.

THE SAIDPUR MURDER.

Death Sentence Commuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Justices Casperz and Ryves delivered judgment to-day in the case of Emperor vs. Samuel Henry Sims. Sims was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Rangpore of murdering his own daughter who went with her husband Andrews to Saidpur and put up in the quarters set apart for railway guards, and sentenced to death.

Their Lordships commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life.

THE DROWNED SEAMEN

Bodies Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

The bodies of Thomas Petty, boatswain, and James Dalton, fireman of the steamer "Dalhtair," who were drowned in the Hooghly on Wednesday night, have been recovered.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Engraving Office.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The re-organisation scheme of the engraving office of the Survey of India is now settled. It provides for three divisions, to absorb those employed in the present two sections. The first division will consist of two posts, ordinarily to be filled by men recruited in England and in that case their pay will be fixed by the Secretary of State, but in case of suitable men being found in India, the maximum pay will be (a) Rs. 750 and (b) Rs. 550.

The second division will be open to the best engravers, whether European, Eurasian or Indian, the present staff of European engravers being included. There will be 12 posts in the second division, namely one each on a maximum of Rs. 400, 350, 300, 250, 200 and 175, respectively and six posts on maximums of Rs. 150 and Rs. 125. Total maximum monthly pay, Rs. 2,500. Seven of the present European engravers, however, will receive personal allowances in addition, as a temporary arrangements. There being at present 9 of these European engravers, whose total individual pay under the new scheme, including personal allowances, will range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500, this leaves three posts vacant on Rs. 125 each monthly and of these one will be left vacant for the present, the other two to be filled up at the Surveyor General's discretion.

The present incumbents are entitled to officiating promotions with acting allowances and in the case of the first seven posts, the pay of the officiating Officer and of the post in which he officiates will be reckoned as equal to the sum of the substantive pay, plus the personal allowance in each case.

Pending Mr. Collin's retirement, no alteration will be made in the posts of Head copper plate printer and Assistant copper plate printer.

The third division will include skilled Native engravers, copper plate printers and others in receipt of pay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 110 monthly. Qualified men will be eligible for promotion to the second division. There will be no fixed number of posts and the Surveyor General is authorised to increase or decrease the number of employes at his discretion and to fix each man's pay with certain restrictions. He is also authorised to sanction a personal allowance of Rs. 10 monthly in this division.

Persons holding pensionable posts will retain their claim to pension, but new recruits will be brought in on a temporary footing, until the total number of men having a claim to pension is reduced by retirement or death to 25 which number will not be exceeded. Subject to this condition, the Surveyor General is empowered to grant a pension to any man who has rendered 10 years' approved service on a temporary footing. The inferior establishment will be employed at the Surveyor General's discretion, subject to budget provision for the same.

The following total pay and allowances are sanctioned for the present incumbents:—

European engravers Messrs James, Rs. 500; Earle, Rs. 450; Scallon, Rs. 400; Ollenback, Rs. 350; Musgrove, Rs. 300; Vieux, Rs. 350; Caan, Rs. 200; Green, Rs. 150 and Rodger, Rs. 150.

THE "SANJIDANI" REPORTER.

Arabindo Ghose's Interview.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Another instalment of Arabindo Ghose's interview with the "Sanjidani's" reporter is given in to-day's "Bengalee." Arabindo said that Sir Edward Baker when he paid a visit to the Jail, had a talk with him for ten or twelve minutes, but the subject of the conversation was not mentioned. He and that at the Sessions Court they were put into a cage of nets and that Ulaskar Dutt used to sing songs before the sitting of the Court. That from the outset he was under the impression that his innocence would be proved. There is nothing else fresh in the interview.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

Monsoon indications are now beginning to be looked for. Amongst the first are reports brought in by the steamer "Stinera" from Sydney and the mail steamer "Salsette" from Aden, which the Meteorological Department here interpret to show that conditions in equatorial region and the Arabian Sea present no markedly abnormal features.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. H. S. Roberts, officiates as Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, Mr. C. Twiss Assistant Master, Mayo College, has four months' leave from 5th July.

Major J. A. Whyte has seven months' leave.

Shaikh Muhamed Husain, British Vice-Consul, Jeddah, has eighteen months' leave.

The title of Khan Sahib is conferred on Seyyid Mahomed bin Saeed, laterly Munshi, Muskat Agency.

Mr. B. L. French, Inspector-General Police, N. W. F. Province, has six week's leave. Mr. H. A. Close to act for him.

Mr. French reverts to the Punjab Police after his return.

Captain F. Adams, Kathiawar Imperiall Service Cavalry, has five months' leave. Captain H. M. W. Souter to act.

Captain L. J. M. Deas I.M.S, is posted Civi Surgeon Miranshah, and Captain C. J. Brerley as Medical Officer, Khyber Rifles.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captains H. J. Colton and C. A. G. Money are posted as Officiating Assistant-Cantonment Magistrates N. W. Frontier Province, and Baluchistan, respectively.

Exchange is sanctioned between Captains T. Eardley Willmot and A. Boxwell.

Captain A. T. Kirkwood has extension of leave at home until the 18th proximo.

The following are permitted to resign:—Captain A T. S. Rogers and Lieutenant I. H. Monteath.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Wyllie retires from 7th ultimo, and Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Williamson from the 1st instant.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Major J. C. Draper, 1st G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

(LONDON, MAY 14. PARIS, MAY 15.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Court and Personal.—The King returned to London from the Continent on Saturday, and went to Newmarket for the races on Tuesday.—The Queen has been visiting Athens.—Mr. M. de Findlay has been appointed Minister at Sofia.—The gardens at Kensington Palace have been opened to the public, after restoration.—Sir R. Hart intends to resume his position as Inspector-General of Chinese Customs if health permits.—Capt. A. A. Dorrien-Smith, D.S.O., was married on Tuesday to Miss E. S. Bowlby.

Art.—Messrs. Colnaghi, having paid about £62,000 for Holbein's "Duchess of Milan," offer it to the nation for £72,000.—A portrait by Lawrence has been sold for 1,300 guineas, a Raeburn for 1,150, and a Romney for 1,050.—A number of articles found in a third century grave near Sofia have been placed in the British Musem.

A Stradivarius Violin, known as "Le Mercure," was sold on Wednesday at Puttick and Simpson's, realizing £925.

Drama.—Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. Frohman write on the National and Repertory theatre schemes.—Four new one-act plays were produced by the Play Actors at the Court Theatre on Sunday.—Mr. G. Alexander has revived "The Thief" at the St. James's, and Mr. Lewis Waller "Henry IV." at the Lyric.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury last week declared that neither of the two existing usages regarding vestments at the communion should be forbidden.—The Congregational Union has been meeting in London. The chairman the Rev. J. D. Jones, in his inaugural address, advised his brethren to cultivate the Catholic sense. The Rev. C. Silvester Horne was elected chairman for next year. The proposal to raise £250,000 for a ministers' sustentation fund was adopted, and £35,000 was promised. The Bishop of London's Fund, the Church Army, the Additional Curates' Society, the National Church League, the Church Waifs and Strays' Society, the London Missionary Society, and other organizations have held their annual meetings during the week. Archdeacon Banister has been appointed Bishop for a new Chinese diocese.

Education.—The Cambridge Committees on University reform have issued their reports.—Lord Derby was installed on Saturday as Chancellor of Liverpool University.

Election.—A by-election in West Edinburgh will be caused by Sir L. McIver's resignation.

Labour.—The miners are refusing proposals for reduction of wages.—Chain trade operatives have accepted a reduction of 10 per cent.

Law.—The High Court has refused an injunction against quarrying in the Malvern hills.—A firm which innocently bought 207cwt. of stolen guttapercha, has been condemned to pay the owners £4,057.—The man arrested in Madrid as the "D. S. Windell" wanted in connexion with the bank frauds in London has been brought up at Bow Street.—A decision of the Shanghai Consular Court has been upset by the Privy Council as "ultra vires."

London.—The Lord Mayor, on Saturday, opened the "Golden West Exhibition" at Earl's Court.

Meat.—A departmental committee reports that American companies appear to be taking measures which might seriously affect meat prices here.

Naval and Military.—Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Southport, said that people must see naval affairs as they were and put them right, but not get hysterical.—Gunner Irish has been dismissed his ship in consequence of the sinking of the destroyer Blackwater.—Our Military correspondent urges the increase of cadet corps.

Parliament.—The House of Lords has rejected the Bishop of Hereford's Bill against cruelty to animals. Lord Harding's Hops Bill passed through Committee after Lord Carrington had declined to take any part in the discussion, as the Government had introduced a Bill of their own.—In the House of Commons on the 6th the working of the Small Holdings Act was discussed. On the 7th a Bill for the foundation of a Sheffield Bishopric passed its second reading. On the 10th and 11th the new liquor duties were agreed to. The land value duties were carried on the 12th. A resolution in favour of payment of members was carried by 150.

The Budget is being vigorously opposed by the various interests which it is expected to injure, and the brewers will raise the price of beer on July 1. Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Primrose League Demonstration last Friday, said he did not believe the Government understood their own proposals.—Speaking in support of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, the Primate said the Budget would reduce by £50,000 the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A meeting representative of public bodies in Ireland has protested against the burdens placed on that country.

Swinburne's Funeral.—Mr. Watts-Dunton writes to the "Times" repudiating the idea that the rector of Bonchurch deserves anything but gratitude and admiration for what he did on the occasion of Mr. Swinburne's funeral.

The Price of Wheat has again risen.

The Victoria League has established a special committee to secure a welcome for British settlers in outlying parts of the Empire.

Wills.—Mrs. MacEvan, of Stoke D'Abernon, has left £774,597, of which £7,000 goes to hospitals and £2,000 to a Presbyterian college; Alderman Paul, Ipswich, has left £317,351; Mr. C. F. Hancock, £145,543; Mr. H. S. Constable, £153,090; Mr T. Howe, £101,847; Mr. John Smith, £107,773; Lt.-Col. J. Miller, £237,533; Mr. R. Low, £137,292; and Mr. D. Young, in personal estate. £164,939.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir C. Lucas, of the Colonial Office, is now in New South Wales, having already visited the southern and western States.—The Federal Prime Minister says he is negotiating with the Imperial Government regarding measures dovetailing with the British naval plans.

Canada.—Lord Grey sails on June 4 for a month in England.—The revenue shows a large increase, but expenditure is still being cut down.

Newfoundland.—The Morris Ministry have won the general election, and will have 26 seats against the Bond party's 10.

Nigeria.—A British officer and 11 native police have been killed in an ambush.

South Africa.—The Inter-Colonial Convention at Bloemfontein has finally adopted the plan of South African Union. Progressives lament the abandonment of proportional representation for elections to the Assembly, but certain compensatory amendments have been agreed to.—The Natal railway strike is ended.—Archdeacon Furse of Johannesburg has been elected Bishop of Pretoria.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff.—The Senate has agreed to the proposed increase of the lead duties, nor is the Western protest against other increases likely to succeed.

Immigration.—Legislation to restrict immigration from Southern Europe is foreshadowed.

Puerto Rico.—The Assembly having failed to pass the Appropriation Bills, President Taft recommends Congress to modify the Island's Constitution.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—Twenty persons have been injured by a bomb explosion at the capital.

Austria-Hungary.—The King-Emperor has not yet succeeded in obtaining an Hungarian Ministry that will agree to his wishes. He has returned to Vienna from Budapest.

China.—Our Peking correspondent criticizes a railway agreement just made by British, French, and German bank representatives.—A Russo-Chinese agreement on Manchurian railway jurisdiction is described as satisfactory.

France.—Several members of the postal service were dismissed on Saturday by the Disciplinary Court, on which, however, the "employees'" representatives had refused to sit. On Tuesday a debate on the men's claim to form a "syndicate" began in the Chamber. A large meeting of the men that night resolved on a strike. Next day the Government resolved to dismiss 223 more. The strike began on Wednesday, but was not extensive.

Germany.—The Emperor and Empress visited Malta on Monday, and met the King and Queen of Italy at Brindisi on Wednesday.—There are said to be 12 docks built, building or contemplated for the largest battleships.—The Finance Reform Committee of the Reichstag has been curtailing the proposed taxation of wine and tobacco, while the Budget committee has been increasing the pay of officials.

Italy.—Bills have been introduced for the payment of legislators.—Earthquake shocks continue at Messina and Regio.

Persia.—The Shah has proclaimed the reinstatement of the Constitution and granted a political amnesty; but revolutionary Nationalists are said to be marching on the capital.

Russia.—The Tsar has refused his assent to the Bill for the reform of the naval staff, but will not accept the resignation of the Stolypin Cabinet.—M. Lopukhin is being tried for denouncing the spy Azeff to the revolutionaries.—An English engineer at St. Petersburg has been murdered.

Turkey.—The new Sultan was invested with the sword of Osman on Monday.—The execution of 22 persons implicated in the mutiny of April 13 took place on Wednesday in Constantinople.

Music.—Herr R. Strauss is composing a light opera.—A new opera by Mr. B. Hollander has been produced in London.

Sport.—The Australian cricketers beat Notts by an innings and six runs, and Northamptonshire by nine wickets, Yorkshire drew with Northamptonshire on Saturday, and with Somerset on Wednesday. Sussex and Derbyshire also drew their match. Surrey beat Warwickshire by 171 runs.—Mr. A. Bendon's Ebor has won the Great Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park Mr. Eustace Miles has beaten Mr. N. S. Lytton, in the final of the Amateur Tennis Championship.—J. H. Taylor beat J. Braid in the Cruden Bay professionel golf tournament.—In a Marathon race from Windsor to satmford Bridge H. F. Barrett and several others made better times than either Hayes or Dorando last year.

Aeronautics.—The scientific committee on the work of the Admirally and War Office in aerial construction and navigation held its first meeting on Wednesday.—French co-operation is promised to the promoters of aerial navigation in England.—Our New York correspondent describes various developments of American aerial enterpise.—The Wright Brotherz had a great reception in New York on Tuesday.

Obituary.—Herr von Holstein; Admiral Rolfe; Major-General Jago-Trelawney; Major-General R. Bracken; Colonel W. E. Brymer; Colonel H. G. Pritchard, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Clarke of Ontario; Mr. S. S. Gladstone; and the Hon. E. A. Lubbock.—"Times."

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Extraordinary Speech.

A meeting was arranged by the Liverpool branch of the Aerial League of Great Britain, and held on May 10, at the Exchange Station Hotel, Liverpool. The Aerial League is described as a non-political organisation, and exists "to secure and maintain for the empire the same supremacy in the air as it now enjoys on the sea."

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who presided at the meeting, said the time was coming when the air would command both the sea and the land. It had been possible in the past to trust to luck, but the advance of science had made this impossible to-day, and it was only by scientific labour and practical experience that so vast an undertaking as the command of the air could be obtained.

Lord Roberts, in a letter regretting inability to be present, wrote:—"I am firmly convinced that it is absolutely necessary that this country should not lag behind in the race for supremacy of the air; and because I believe that up to now the subject has not received either from the Government or the people the attention it deserves I should have liked to have testified by my presence at the meeting to the importance I attach to our pursuing an active policy in the matter."

Col. H. S. Massy made an appeal for support of the Aerial League. When the Zeppelin airship, he said, was destroyed the Germans subscribed £200,000, within twenty-four hours for experiments to be continued. When the English "Nulli Secundus" was wrecked they had howling and jeering in the Press, but not one brass farthing was forthcoming in land most threatened by the movement in the air. When the Germans subscribed their money it was with the idea of attacking some other country. "They will do it yet," the speaker exclaimed. "They have got their knife into us now, and it is all we can do to prevent them twisting it in the wound. You may read of pleasure trips in the air. What do you think these ships they are building are for? Pleasure trips? Not at all. Every one of them is simply and absolutely equipped from stem to stern for military purposes. There are a dozen ships ready now to drop a ton and a half of explosives—on these shores if you like—and another thirty are being built. In the case of a war such as this the small amount of money you are asked to subscribe to-day would be a drop in the ocean compared with the indemnity which would be demanded of us. The indemnity the Germans got from France after the last war staggered Europe. I am not an alarmist. When a man tells the truth he is told next day he is an alarmist, but there must be one or two men who are ready to tell the truth to the people. Germany has subscribed £500,000 to attack us. For God's sake let us subscribe money to defend ourselves. I don't want you to subscribe to drop dynamite on defenceless women and children, though there are foreigners ready to do that. It is only defence with us."

FRENCH ASSISTANCE FOR ENGLAND.

The aeronautical correspondent of the "Times," writes:—

Very great interest is being manifested in French military and aeronautical circles in the projected formation of an efficient aerial fleet in this country, and the present activity has given much satisfaction in France. For some time past Mr. Arthur Du Cros, M.P., has been in communication with many well known French aeronautical experts, and he has now completed arrangements which may be of immense assistance in developing aeronautical establishments.

Through the courtesy of the French authorities Mr. Du Cros will be able to lay before our naval and military boards details of the most successful dirigibles now in France, and confidential information respecting several ships now building. Further, through Mr. Du Cros's instrumentality, in some forthcoming official test of these vessels a select body of our naval and military experts will be given every opportunity of learning how aerial work is conducted in France.

It is difficult to estimate the value of services of this nature. We must not forget that France and Germany went into the theoretical part of the work many years ago, and since that time they have rejected many false theories, and discovered many important facts not known to our theorists. I believe that the Government is fully alive to the importance of this practical assistance, and that in some form or other advantage will be taken of it. The French semi-rigid dirigibles are highly specialised vessels, the details of which have hitherto been jealously guarded. Several valuable improvements are being incorporated in the new vessels now being completed in France, and with the details placed in the hands of our designers, and with the knowledge acquired by them of French factory equipment and organisation we should be enabled to establish our aeronautical department on a new and improved basis far more rapidly than if the entire work had to be carried out in this country without skilled assistance.

THE ARMY DIRIGIBLE.

A further trial with the new military dirigible balloon was carried out on May 13 at Aldershot under the direction of Col. J. E. Capper. The balloon was released with Col. Capper and Mr. M'Quade, of the balloon establishment, who was in charge of the engines, in the car. Col. Capper was at the helm. With its head to the wind the dirigible made very little progress its speed being only about six miles an hour and when the rudder was shifted a point off it fell away to leeward. During fifteen minutes the balloon covered little more than a mile out and home. The gas bag appeared somewhat shrunken since the vessel's last appearance, and in the meanwhile a vertical plane has been attached between the bag and the car.

Mr. C. S. Rolls, who is to have the first Wright aeroplane in England, has for some time been in consultation with the War Department on aeronautical matters, and has arranged (says the Press Association) that his aeroplane shall, under certain conditions, be placed at the disposal of the War Office authorities, who, in return, are providing him with a shed and suitable ground for his experiments.

The Corporation of Yarmouth has agreed to lease a site on the North Denes, one-third of an acre in extent, to a London aeroplane company, for the erection of an aeroplane factory. It is understood that in June, with the permission of the Race Committee, the promoters of the enterprise intend to give some demonstrations with aeroplanes over the Yarmouth racecourse which is laid out on the large open expanse of the South Denes.

FRENCH POSTAL CONFLICT.

Many Wires Cut.

DISHEARTENED MEN APPEAL FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

PARIS, MAY 15.

A new development, the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated, took place in the French Postal Service strike yesterday. It was resolved, at a meeting of five thousands strikers, which took place at the Hippodrome in Paris, to appeal to the great trades unionist organisation, the Confederation General du Travail, whose revolutionary tendencies are as well known as they are feared, to come to the aid of the revolted postal servants.

This grave decision was not arrived at without considerable reluctance and hesitation on the part of the leaders of the strike, who from the first, have refused to associate themselves with trades union organisations, preferring to wage their own fight single-handed and steer clear of any suspicion of revolutionary tendencies. After three days' ineffectual campaign, however, it is now only too clear to the strikers that, if left to their own resources, they stand no chance of victory. Prolonged conferences took place between the leaders of the strikers and the heads of the great labour organisations, and finally it was resolved to throw upon the strikers themselves the responsibility of accepting or refusing the help of the C.G.T.

M. Pauru, the Secretary of the Postal Linesmen's Union, forced to the conclusion that the "postiers" were not strong enough by themseleves to force the hands of the Government, frankly admitted the the fact at yesterday's meeting, and asked his followers to say if the moment had come to make an appeal to the Labour Federation.

In reply a member of the audience proposed that all present should sing the "Internationale." The enthusiastic manner in which this suggestion was received bore eloquent testimony to the feeling of the strikers. In the midst of the cheering the president of the assembly, mounting a table, led the vast audience in the singing of the revolutionary anthem with an ardour worthy of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Simonnet, a postman, gave it as his opinion that the hour had come for making an appeal to the proletariat of labour—a statement which met with loud applause.

Then M. Legleo, one of the most promient of the strike leaders asked the audience if they were willing to accept the aid of the C.G.T. As an answer every hand was raised amid another tremendous outburst of cheering.

The next speaker was Mme. Pech—a thin, frail woman—slight in figure but possessed of tremendous energy. Illness, she said had prevented her from being present at the earlier meetings. But now at last she has been able to come to encourage her comrades. In the course of a vigorous attack on M. Clemenceau, she roused the audience to great enthusiasm.

After several other speakers had impressed upon the strikers the gravity of the decision they were about to take. M. Gurrard, the Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, advanced to the front of the platform and declared that the union he represented, which includes 90,000 men, was ready to strike in order to prove their solidarity with the postal servants.

This announcement was received with thunders of applause, and when the speaker sat down he was given a triple round of cheers.

ENTER "LE ROI PATAUD."

Then M. Pataud, the Secretary of the Electricians and the cleverest strike organisers in France, walked on to the platform and received a tremendous welcome.

With his hands in his pockets and speaking very deliberately he remarked that it seemed to as if they were about to realise their great dream of a general strike. After pledging his organization to stand by the strikers, he concluded by remarking that the present was a time for deed not words.

Several other delegates having spoken to a similar effect on behalf of the gas workers, the matchmakers and other bodies, it was announced that the Miners' Federation was ready to join the movement and only awaited a formal request from the strikers.

The chairman afterwards read a letter from Mr. William Johnson, the general secretary of the Liverpool Postal and Telegraph Clerks' Association, promising to open a subscription list in aid of the French postal strike.

Should the officials of the C.G.T. act on the request which has been made to them and bring about a general strike, the movement would include—in addition to the postal servants, who have, abandoned work—some 50,000 railwaymen, 30,000 miners, 12,000 gas workers and 2,500 electricians a total of 94,500. If the C.G.T. calls upon all its forces to join in the conflict against the State and against Capital, however, it claims to be able to muster no fewer than 300,000 men.

The leaders of the C.G.T. have called mass meetings of their followers for to-morrow to discuss the expediency of supporting the postal strikers by a revolutionary movement to be inaugurated by a general strike and "direct action."

The committee of the Federation de l'Eclairas, which includes the electricians, gas workers, and other trades unions, have decided to take a vote of the whole of their members on Tuesday on the question of calling a general strike.

The result of the referendum taken by the members of the railwaymen's union was declared last night. It was officially announced that "the men have not decided to go on strike yet." This must not be interpreted as meaning that the railway men have decided not to go on strike.

In the meantime the Government, fortified by the overwhelming vote of confidence which they received on Thursday, are ignoring the threats of the labour organisations and steadily completing their arrangements in preparation for all possible emergencies.

Firm action continues to be taken against the strikers. M. Barthou, the Minister under whose care the postal department is, held a consultation with M. Simyan and the other chiefs of the postal service yesterday, and a further list of strikers who are recommended for dismissal for insubordination will be submitted to the Cabinet to-day.

Reports of willful damage caused by strikers and others are begining to be more numerous. At a post office in the Rue Des Pyrenees Paris yesterday the employees, before going out on strike, smashed the office fittings and threw all the letters in the office on the floor.

It was officially announced last night that wires connecting Paris with the south-west of France had been cut at Brestigny, an important junction twenty miles from Paris. Wires connecting Paris with Bordeaux, Nantes, Brest, La Rochelle, and Rochfort have also been rendered unfit for use. Other damage of this kind is reported from Melun and Lille.

TO SUPERSEDE M. SIMYAN.

It was reported in Paris yesterday that the Government's proposal to create a Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones—which was announced in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Barthou on Thursday as being under consideration—will become an accomplished fact within the next few days.

It is understood that the creation of the new Ministry will involve the disappearance of M. Simyan from his present post which it is believed would have the effect of terminating the existing conflict between the postal officials and the Government.

HEART-BROKEN "GRAFTER."

New York, May 14.

DEATH from heart disease in the prime of life has saved Mr. John Sanderson, the Pennsylvania contractor, from the two years' imprisonment to which he was sentenced for "graft." His end was undoubtedly hastened by fretting over the social ostracism which followed his conviction.

On his contract for building the Pennsylvania State Capital Mr. Sanderson made a net profit of dol.400,000 (£803,000). The work is estimated to have cost him a quarter of that sum. The inquiry, instituted after the State had paid the bill, disclosed the wholesale substitution of cheap materials for the splendid furnishings specified in the contract.

Of the fourteen persons indicted four were convicted. Mr. Sanderson and another have since died, a third is an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Mr. Sanderson collapsed three months ago, when the Higher Court refused him a new trial and it was evident that he must serve his sentence. He had been sinking since.

TWO KAISERS.

The German Emperor in Vienna.

London, May 15.

The German Emperor entered Vienna yesterday, and met with a reception which is described by our special correspondent as dignified but not enthusiastic. The Austrian and German official Press insists upon the importance of the meeting as a symbol of the "diplomatic brotherhood-in-arms" of the two Empires, and of the "great past and great future" of the Triple Alliance.

The two Emperors have sent the following joint telegram to the King of Italy:—

Our meeting affords us fresh occasion to greet our august ally and friend, and to address to him the cordial expression of our unalterable friendship.

TEMPERED ENTHUSIASM.

Vienna, May 14.

Vienna received the German Emperor to-day with dignity, if not with enthusiasm.

The first visit of the Imperial ally of Austria since the Balkan crisis was doubtless intended to have some of the character of a triumphal entry, but gratitude for past favours is an uncertain and evanescent quality, and among the Viennese are people who, looking back upon the dangerous controversy with Servia, remember the confession of one of their statesmen: "Germany? why we dragged Germany in by the heels."

This reflection may have tempered their enthusiasm, for not even the most indulgent observer could have discovered in the streets any evidence of abounding enthusiasm. True, the crowds were not insignificant, and the avenues from the station to the Palace were decorously adorned with the flags of both nations, but the demeanour of the populace was reflected in the chilly atmosphere and clouded sky.

It cannot be pretended that the Viennese are undemonstrative. No one who has listened to their thunderous welcome of their venerable Kaiser can doubt their capacity for enthusiasm. To-day their loyalty took another form, and instead of cheers were heard on all sides expressions of concern lest the Emperor Francis Joseph should suffer from exposure to the inclement weather.

The German Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, journeyed from Pola, and reached the capital at ten o'clock this morning. The Emperor Francis Joseph, with the members of the Imperial family, greeted the Imperial visitors with affectionate cordiality, the Emperors embracing and kissing each other.

Following the precedent recently established in Berlin, where King Edward was welcomed by the Mayor of the German capital, Herr Luger, the famous Burgomaster of Vienna, came forward with an address in which, as the mouthpiece of the citizens, he paid a tribute to the German Emperor's fidelity as an ally.

The procession of open carriages drawn by white horses made its way through streets lined with soldiers and people. The German Emperor, in the uniform of an Austrian Field Marshal, occupied the first carriage with the Emperor Francis Joseph, who wore the uniform of a Prussian Field Marshal. The German Emperor looked bronzed and vigorous.

CIVIC GREETING.

In the second carriage was the Empress, in a grey costume, smiling by the side of the Archduchess Maria Annunciata. The Archdukes and Archduchesses, with the members of the Imperial suites, followed. The route lay through the aristocratic quarter of the city, distinguished for its imposing domestic architecture and ended at the Palace, of which the massive and monastic simplicity remained unadorned.

The Imperial visitors were greeted at the entrance of the Hofburg by city councillers and members of Parliament, who filled stands near the portal.

The visit being avowedly of an intimate and personal character, the popular share in it ended at the door of the Palace. The Emperor and Empress were escorted to the two Imperial suites of rooms, the walls of which were covered with priceless tapestries. The appintments were in white and gold, and the doors spread with wonderful examples of the matchless art of the sarpet weavers of Persia and Smyrna. The Empress's appointments were bowers of rarest blossoms. Her bedchamber is remarkable for an historic bed of massive gold bronze, draped with cloth of gold that falls like a golden cloud from an Imperial crown.

Soon after his arrival the German Emperor received in audience Prince Max von Furstenbery who arrived yesterday from Donaueschingen, his estate in Baden. The Prince, whose landed interests are as great in Germany as in Austria, remained in conference with the Kaiser for more than an hour.

Lunch was a family gathering of the Emperors, the Empress, the Archduker and Archduchesses, and was served with that stately simplicity for which the Austrian Court is distinguished.

Vienna, May 14.

A State banquet was given at the Hofburg this evening. The Emperors exchanged extremely cordial toasts. The German Emperor read his speech. After the toasts the two monarchs embraced and kissed each other twice.

EMPERORS' SPEECHES.

Vienna, May 14.

At the State banquet at the Hofburg this evening the Emperor Francis Joseph said:—

"With great and sincere gratitude I think of the brilliant fashion in which the Alliance has recently been tested, and of the friendly attitude of the German Empire.

"It is above all the unshakable loyalty to their Alliance of my august friends and allies, your Majesty and his Majesty the King of Italy, that we have to thank if we are able to-day to contemplate with unclouded satisfaction the attainment of our end."

The Emperor William replied:—

"A generation has passed since your Majestys, together with my grandfather, now resting in God, laid their foundation of the Alliance of friendship that soon afterwards, to our great joy was extended by the participation of Italy. What a blessing has rested on this Alliance history will tell. The whole world knows already, however, how affectually this Alliance has contributed in the last few months in preserving the peace of the whole Europe."

AN INDIAN MUSEUM IN LONDON

Interview with Mr. K. G. Gupta

A representative of the "Morning Post" called on May 7 on Mr. K. G. Gupta the Hindoo member of the Council of India with reference to the scheme for an Indian Museum in London.

Mr. Gupta had no hesitation in saying that he was in complete agreement with Lord Curzon's view with regard to a separate museum for Indian collections. Expressing his admiration of Lord Curzon's wonderful mastery of the subject of Indian museums, he said that no Viceroy of India within his memory had done so much to encourage and preserve Indian art as Lord Curzon had done. In 1904 Lord Curzon passed in the Indian Legislative Council the Ancient Monuments Bill, which lent a helping hand to the work of conservation. Before Lord Curzon's time museums in some capital cities of India had no proper catalogues, and there was always much room for improvement in the arrangement of the collections. The old plan was to snatch up any sculptured fragment in a province and send it off to the provincial museum. Lord Curzon introduced a system and called into being new museums at Maida in Bengal, Pagan in Burma, at Agra, Bijapore in Bombay, and Delhi and Peshawar in the Punjab.

Mr. Gupta referred to Lord Curzon's speech before the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1901, in which he dealt with the preservation of historical records of India, such records as are in the form of paintings, enamels, sculptures, manuscripts, and personal relics of eminent Indias. Lord Curzon's devotion to the cause of historical relics was so great, he said, that he would not hesitate for a moment to include those who have fought against the British, provided that their memories are not sullied with dishonour or crime.

Asked whether Lord Curzon's views on Indian museums were acceptable to the educated classes in India, Mr. Gupta said that he had no doubt whatever that all India admired Lord Curzon's attempts in that direction. The Victoria Hall at Calcutta was Lord Curzon's creation. The central idea of the Victoria Hall was that it should be an historical museum, a National Gallery, and that it should exist not for the advertisement of the present but for the commemoration of that which is honourable and glorious in the past. However people of India might differ from Lord Curzon in many respects they all admitted than in the matter of arts and industries he had taken a keen interest for the welfare of India. Mr. Gupta cited as an instance the Arts Exhibition at the Delhi Durbar.

"TRUE TEMPERANCE."

A New Association.

The views of those connected with the new "True Temperance Association," of which the Earl of Halsbury is president and several other peers vice-presidents, were set forth on Thursday night May 13 at a conference held at the Woolwich Conservative Club in Brewer Street.

The association holds that there should be a healthy and reasonable public opinion on the subject of temperance in drinking, and a circular distributed exclained what the promoters mean when they say this. They mean that there should be the development on the public house in the direction of making it in the best sense a place for the presentday social needs of the people and to help in the removal of all legislative and administrative hindrances to such developments."

Further, the association seeks to promote fairness, justice, and common-sense in dealing with the problem of intemperance; to investigate methods for the further reduction of drunkenness; to assist, where expedient, existing agencies for reforming drunkards; to promote inquiry into the physiological effects of the component parts of alcoholic beverages: and to assist all efforts for securing the wholesomeness of beverages,

Mr. J. Quiek, sen., presided over the conference.

The chief and first speaker was Dr. Pollen, C.I.E., of Blackheath, who is a magistrate, and who had the control of the liquor trade in Bombay at one time, and who is an Esperantist to boot. He explained that, while not an abstainer, he was a moderate drinker. His object in India had been to give the people good and wholesome drink, and to raise the price as much as possible. He had been told that evening he was there to bolster up the public houses but he was doing nothing of the kind. Because one man got drunk, therefore another man should not get a drink was a principle some people advocated but that was not his principle. He was no advocate of compulsion or prohibition for they could never make a man sober from the outside; it must be done from the inside. The man himself must be raised and men must be kept busy at the right thing so that they had not time to get busy at the wrong thing.

People were soberer than they used to be, and he attributed this largely to the fact that children had seen so much of the effects of drunkenness in their homes and they now grew up sober. Still he would not deny that there were people who got drunk if they possibly could, and they must have other pleasure which would appeal to them instead. Every institution which stimulated thought and education was tending to that. What was wanted most was will power, the control of the passions, as Tennyson's "Northern Cobbler" conquered his enemy, the gin bottle, in the parlour window. Where this control was obtained men could with safety enjoy themselves.

It was impossible, Dr. Pollen said, to lay down any rule as to what was really temperance. Virtue herself was not safe without proper diversion.

The means of intellectual, moral, and religious improvement must be provided, for intemperance was only a sign of general degradation. The best cure was innocent pleasure, rational enjoyment, reasonable excitement. The people of Italy, France, and Germany used their public-houses rationally, with music and the papers, as well as liquor. Dr. Pollen did not see why the public-house in this country should be looked upon as dens of iniquity, but he was right against back entrances, considering that men should go in and out by the front door and fear no man.

His motto was "Raise the public-house,' not "Rase the public-house." A little intoxicating drink was not a bad thing, in spite of what some extreme doctors said, but in the public-house there should be any drink one liked to call for. It should be a place where one could drink and think and then go safely home.

Dr. Pollen insisted on saying a good word for the barmaid, contending there was nothing disreputable in her occupation, while her presence added not a little to the pleasure and good between frequented the bar.

Moses and Mahomet thundered against the drinking habit, he knew, and the priests of all religions had inveighed against it but they had not been able to put down intemperance, and it never would be put down except by raising the people.

Mr. Arthur H. Forbes of Westcliff-on-Sea, a barrister, followed with further support of the movement, and pleaded that the brewer and the publican should be treated as decent human beings and not as semi-criminals. If it was wrong to sell drink it was wrong to sell drugs because the drug habit was much worse than the drink habit.

Taking part later in the discussion, Dr. Pollen further advocating the provision of plenty of amusement, said that with all the drink sold at the White City, there was not a single person convicted of drunkenness.

Mr. Conrad Rizon moved "That this meeting heartily approves of the aims of the True Temperance Association." He felt that the association had an uphill fight. If he had called a meeting to advocate teetotalism, the place would have been packed out by people who would have delighted to pass a revolution against drinking in a club. Had he asked them to a meeting of the opposite side they would have got plenty of people, but the association went for a compromise, which was never a good battle-cry.

Mr. A J Godfrey seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

DRESS DISPLAY IN DOWNING STREET.

Mrs. Asquith's "At Home."

London, May 15.

In reference to an alleged special display of the goods of a french dressmaker before two hundred guests of Mrs. Asquith at an "at home" at 10 Downing-Street, the Prime Minister's official residence, the following telegram was yesterday sent to Mr. Asquith by the Bradford Chamber of Trade:—

The Bradford Chamber of Trade, representing 3,650 British tradesmen, respectfully protest against the use of your official residence as a showroom for advertising a French dressmaker's goods as reported by the "Drapers' Record."—Thomas Pratt, President.

The report in Wednesday's "Drapers' Record" says:—

"No. 10, Downing-street is the official residence of the Prime Minister of the British Empire. On Thursday of last week the building was converted into a showroom for the productions of a Parisian costumier named Poiret.

"The 'at home' was attended by a very large number of Mrs. Asquith's friends, some 200 invitations being sent out who evinced keen interest in the models which were displayed."

A very striking testimony to the utility to the public of the new Court of Criminal Appeal was given by Mr. Gill, the most able and experienced defender of prisoners at the Bar. He remarked that "a defendant in a criminal case should have the facts investigated and laid before the jury just as if he were the defendant in a civil suit." The Lord Chief Justice "He always has." Mr. Gill: "Not till this court was established." Mr. Justice Darling: "The theory always was that they got better treatment in a criminal case." Mr. Gill: "That is not my experience. I have defended many men in criminal cases, and I have listened to a good many summings up, or what were called summings up." This convers

THE BUDGET.

The Debate in the House of Commons.

The debate on the Budget was resumed in the House of Commons on May 10, the sitting being devoted to the resolutions imposing the new Excise liquor license, the additional Customs duty on beer, and the duty on liquor sold in clubs. After a prolonged debate, in which Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. Younger, Mr. J. F. Hope, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. A. Sherwell, Mr. G. D. Faber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Fell, Mr. Pickersgill, Sir W. Bull Mr. Balfour, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and other members took part, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the closure. The Chairman (Mr. Emmott) refused his assent, and the debate proceeded. Mr. Balfour moved to report progress, and after some further discussion Mr. Lloyd-George moved the closure, which was carried, and the motion to report progress was rejected. At half-past one Mr. Asquith moved the closure, which was carried by 205 votes to 127. The resolution on the license duties was then carried by 206 votes to 123.

On May 11, the debate was continued. The first resolution considered was that authorising the Customs beer duty, which is to be put on imported beer to countervail the brewers' license duty at home. After some debate the resolution was agreed to without a division. The next resolution was that dealing with clubs, and, as proposed by Mr. Lloyd-George was in the following terms:—"That in the year beginning the first day of January, 1910 and in every subsequent year a statement shall be made of the receipts from intoxicating liquor supplied in every club during the preceding year, and an Excise duty shall be charged at the rate of threepence for every pound of those receipts." After a prolonged discussion and the rejection of a motion to report progress proposed by Mr. Balfour, the resolution was amended so as to substitute 6d. in the pound on purchases instead of 3d. in the pound on sales, and in this amended form was agreed to without a division. The resolution referring to land value duties was then moved by Mr. Lloyd-George. It was in the following terms:—"That on and after the 30th day of April, 1909, the following duties be charged in respect of land:—(1) A duty on any increment value accruing after the said date at the rate of £1 for every full £5 of that value, the duty to be taken on the occasion of the transfer, or the grant of a lease of the land, and on the occasion of the death of any person where the property passing on his death comprises any such land, and in the case of land belonging to a body corporate or unincorporate on such periodical occasions as Parliament may determine; (2) a duty on the value of any benefit accruing to a lessor by reason of the determination of a lease at the rate of £1 for every £10 of that value; (3) an annual duty in respect of the capital site value of land which has not been developed for building or other purposes, and the capital value of ungotten minerals, at the rate of ½d. for every £1 of that value." The debate was adjourned,

On May 12, Mr. H. Cox continued the discussion on the resolution relating to land-value duties moved by Mr. Lloyd-George. After speeches by Mr. Lane-Fox, Mr Wedgwood, and Mr. Lyttelton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the points raised in the course of the debate. The closure was afterwards carried by 296 votes to 120 and the resolution was passed by 330 votes to 120. Afterwards the resolution relating to the income tax was considered. It was as follows:—"That income tax shall be charged for the year beginning the sixth day of April, 1909, at the rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound, and that an additional duty of income tax at the rate of 6d. in the pound be charged in respect of incomes which exceed £5,000 on every pound of the amount by which the income exceeds £3,000. That no exemption, abatement, or relief under the Income Tax Act shall be given to any person who is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom." After some discussion the debate was adjourned.

CITY PROTESTS.

A movement is on foot among bankers and merchants in the City to express in some collective form the prevailing dissatisfaction with many of the Budget proposals. Conferences have already taken place between representatives of different interests, and the outcome, says the "Times," will be a vigorous protest on non-party lines, in the form either of a signed petition or of a public demonstration, or both, as may be finally settled. To this end the executive committee of the City of London Conservative Association, at a meeting held on May 10 resolved to support the movement, and appointed their chairman and two vice-chairmen to confer and co-operate with other prominent bodies of citizens who have the matter in hand, and to report the result at a further meeting within a week.

The "Times" further says:—We understand that steps are being taken with a view of summoning a meeting of commercial men in the City of London to consider the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget proposals. The object of the meeting will be to discuss the Budget and to adopt any resolutions which may be considered necessary in the interests of trade and commerce. The conference will be strictly of a non-partisan character, and it will be independent of the movement which is on foot to protest against the Budget by means of a signed petition, or a public demonstration, or both.

LORD CREWE ON THE BUDGET.

The Earl of Crewe, Colonial Secretary, discussed the Budget from the business point of view at a banker's dinner in London on May 12. He said:—

On the question of the old Sinking Fund he thought a certain degree of misapprehension had existed. It was not the Chancellor of the Exchequer's intention to propose that, whatever the surplus from under-estimation or savings might be, it should go automatically to the new Development Grant. His intention was that it should be in the power of Parliament, which it was not at present, to divert to the Development Grant such proportion of any surplus as it might desire. As to the need for simplicity in the Budget, he heard that statement with great pleasure, because, if ever it should come to be the case that any person or body of persons proposed to raise revenue by a great multiplicity of taxes on a large number of articles, he should be able to quote an authority like Lord Faber to the effect that it was bad finance. (Laughter.) With regard to the assertions that had been made as to certain proposals in the Budget driving capital away, he wished to draw attention to one or two considerations. One of these was that, if in the City of London they had a great boom in foreign investments, although it might be regarded by some as a bad thing in itself, yet it paid a tribute to the continued vitality of London as the great central money market. The other point was that half of all our holdings outside these islands were in respect of investments in India and the Colonies. As the country's general loan fund, if that was the right expression, got larger and larger, some of it must inevitably go abroad. In regard to stamps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had undertaken a process which was familiar to those who played a well-known game of cards. He had doubled pretty freely. (Laughter.) It was a lucrative process, but it was one which should be adopted with caution. As to the doubling of the stamps on mainly foreign securities—bonds to bearer and debentures of that sort—the question was he supposed, whether the increase was likely to lead to any serious transference of business from London to other great financial centres of the world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was assured that it would not. Regarding the increased stamps on contract notes for Stock Exchange transactions, they were not led to believe that it would lead to any serious diminution of legitimate business, and the fact that the rates were now so largely increased in respect of what he was told were described as bucket shops ought to obtain a meed of applause from serious men of business. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, he added, was desirous of learning the views of responsible people on all these matters, and he would fully consider any representations which might be made to him by any particular interests which considered themselves unfairly treated. (Cheers.)

THE CITY AND THE BUDGET.

BANKERS' PROTEST.

INJURY TO TRADE.

London, May 15.

We publish below the full text of the weightiest protest yet made against the Budget, in the shape of a letter to Mr. Asquith signed by the great bankers and merchants of London and the country.

They view with alarm the increasing discrepancy between the burden placed on a small class, declaring that the new death duties and income-tax will seriously injure commerce, and believe that in the long run the effect will be to lessen employment and lower wages. The following is the letter:—

To the Right Hon. H.H. Asquith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury.

London, May 14, 1909.

Sir,—We, the undersigned bankers, merchants, and others largely interested in the trade and commerce of London and of the country, desire irrespective of party to give expression to our opinion that many of the finance proposals now before Parliament are open to grave objection, and in so doing we confine our comments to those questions upon which we can speak from experience. We do not, therefore, discuss the proposed taxes on land, beer, spirits, and tobacco, nor do we dwell on the fact that the income-tax is to be raised without any attempt to remedy its present inequalities.

We regard the proposal to alter the law with respect to the old Sinking Fund as a dangerous innovation and we are convinced that the established principle under which the surplus revenue of each year is automatically applied to the reduction of debts is the only sound one. Any departure from this principle in the direction proposed would inevitably tempt a Government to under-estimate revenue, and to over-estimate expenditure, for it would be comparatively easy to obtain the consent of Parliament to the allocation of realised surpluses to purposes for which it would not have been prepared to vote fresh taxation. We realise that the increased and increasing expenditure of the country necessitates additional taxation, and of this we are prepared to bear our full share, but we view with alarm the increasing disproportion of the burden which is being placed on a numerically small class of the community.

The great increase and graduation of the death duties, already materially raised but two years ago, and of the income-tax, coupled with the super-tax will, we are confident, prove seriously injurious to the commerce and industries of the country.

We are aware that death duties are said to be a form of deferred income-tax, but our experience is that they are really paid out of capital. There is, therefore, the danger of capital being reduced below the point necessary to the trade in which it is employed.

We feel that the prosperity of all classes has been greatly due to the fact that this country has afforded indisputable safety for capital, and we should deeply regret if this conviction were in any way weakened.

In conclusion we would point out that though the taxes to which we have taken exception will in the first instance fall with excessive severity on capital, they will also in our opinion tend to discourage private enterprise and thrift, thus in the long run diminishing employment and reducing wages.

N. M. Rothschild and Sons.	Goschen
Baring Bros. and Co., Ltd.	J. Spencer Phillips.
Antony Gibbs and Sons.	Edward B. Merriman,
Fred Huth and Co.	Jas. J. Mackay.
C. J. Hambro and Son.	J. S. Purcell.
Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co.	Arthur J. Fraser.
Cook's, Biddulph, and Co.	O. A. Benecke.
Chas Hoare and Co.	Arthur Hill.
Brown, Shipley, and Co.	Vincent W. Yorke.
F. Green and Co.	Cecil F. Parr.
Wm F. Malcolm and Co.	F. A. Bevan.
Frahling and Goschen.	W. T. Brand.
J. S. Morgan and Co.	Richard B. Martin.
Cunliffe Brothers.	J. Fortescue Flannery.
Avebury.	Thomas Sutherland.
L. Currie (for Glyn, Mills Currie, and Co.	C. V. E. Lurrie.
	T. G. Robinson.
	R. Martin Holland.

BANKER FOR THE BUDGET.

Lord Swaythling, the head of the banking firm of Samuel Montagu and Company, says that the Budget is a good one, and one which could hardly be improved, except in one or two minor details.

"The Budget will only hurt very rich people, for this class will have to contribute more than they have done before," said Lord Swaythling. "City men who at a recent meeting demanded eight Dreadnoughts, and said they would not wait, ought not to grumble if they are asked to pay towards the building of those ships.

"It is true I do not like the tax on broker's contract notes. Competition is so extremely keen that the tax would have the tendency to drive business elsewhere, but on this point I believe the Chancellor would be ready to make concession.

"Then I think Mr. Lloyd-George might have taken a larger sum. £2,000,000 more, from the new Sinking Fund. That course would have eased matters a little. I also think that the Chancellor has not sufficiently taken into account the fact that trade is beginning to improve both in England and in America."

MR. STEAD ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. W. T. Stead, commenting in the "Review of Reviews" on the Budget, observes that there are hundreds of thousands of men in Great Britain who would refuse a free passport to the Kingdom of Heaven if they had to pay for it by an extra halfpenny on spirits and tobacco. "Not even omnipotence," he adds, "can save a nation from ruin if drinking and smoking dominate both heart and brain."

INDIAN DEPORTATIONS.

The Prime Minister and their Purpose.

Liberal, Labour, and Nationalist members to the number 146 recently, sent, through Mr. Mackarness, a memorial to the Prime Minister. It stated:—

"Ever since Dec. 8 last nine British subjects in India have been deported from their homes and detained in prison without having been charged with any offence or informed even of the grounds of suspicion entertained against them by the Government of India. Some of them are admitted to be men of high character. None are alleged to have been previously convicted of any crime. Under these circumstances we venture to make an urgent appeal to you that they may be either brought to trial or set at liberty."

Mr. Asquith's reply, dated from Downing Street on May 7 is as follows:—

"My Dear Mackarness,—I have to thank you for the memorial signed by many members of Parliament, praying that the nine British subjects in India who have been deported during the last few months should either be brought to trial or set at liberty. Such an appeal is perfectly natural, and I am not surprised to find that it is widely and influentially supported. Deportation without trial as a method of dealing with political agitation must necessarily be repugnant to Englishmen, and to no one has the necessity of resorting to such a measure been more repugnant than to Lord Morley. When, however, I am appealed to on behalf of the persons so deported, I must ask you, and those, who are acting with you to bear in mind that deportation has been resorted to for the sole purpose of preserving the country from grave internal commotion. It is a preventive not a punitive measure, and the responsibility for fixing the period of detention must therefore rest with those who are charged with the arduous and anxious duty of maintaining order in India. The Secretary of State and the Government of India are, I submit, the only possible Judges of the circumstances which may warrant the release or the further detention of the persons deported and the decision is one which, in my view—and I hope that you and your co-signatories may find yourselves in agreement with me—may be left with absolute confidence in their hands. It is particularly necessary, at a moment when a great extension of popular representative elements in Indian administration has just been sanctioned by Parliament, that none of the various forms of anarchical violence should be tolerated, and that no lawful instrument for suppressing them should be discarded."

Mr. Mackarness, in a letter expressing the thanks of the memorialists for this communication writes:—

"I can confidently assure you that every one of the signatories would agree with you 'that none of the various forms of anarchical violence should be tolerated, and that no lawful instrument for suppressing them should be discarded.' I hope, however, you will forgive me for reminding you that neither here nor in India has any evidence been even suggested by the authorities to connect any of the reported gentlemen with forms of anarchical violence. And it is difficult to understand why, if such evidence is in existence, it should be necessary to exclude it not only from Parliament and the Public, but from the accused themselves."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION IN THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 10, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has received a memorial from the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, of Calcutta, praying for adequate and substantial non-official European representation in the new Legislative Councils; and, if so, what action has been or will be taken on such memorial.

Mr. Hobhouse: A memorial to the effect mentioned in the question has been received. It should have been forwarded to the Secretary of State through the Government of India; and the memorialists have been so informed. They have been told at the same time that the matter will be considered when a communication is received through the prescribed channel.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

Mr. Shackleton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is now in a position to state what action the Government of India have decided to take as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission and of Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee to inquire into the hours of labour and other conditons of factory life in India.

Mr. Hobhouse: A despatch from the Government of India, dealing with the whole subject, has recently been received by the Secretary of State, and is under consideration. He is not in a position at present to make any announcement as to the nature of the action which will be taken.

THE DEPORTATIONS FROM INDIA.

On Tuesday, May 11, Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has received information that a petition has been presented to the Viceroy of India by inhabitants of Calcutta praying for the release of Mr. Krishna Kumar Mittra, who was deported from his home in December last without charge or trial; whether he can state the terms of the petition; and what reply was given by the Viceroy.

Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. G. Cooch, and Mr. Flynn had notices of similar questions.

Mr. Hobhouse: I may perhaps answer together the four questions on this subject. A number of representations having reference to various subjects have been made to the Government of India by the persons deported, or by other persons in their behalf; but it is not practicable to give within the limits of an answer to a question particulars as to the nature of the representation and of the reply in each case.

PERSIA.

Mr. Ponsonby asked if the Persian Cossacks despatched to Kherraj against the revolutionaries were under the command of a Russian officer: and whether that officer was in the Shah's service or in the service of the Russian Government.

Sir E. Grey: The Russian Charge d'Affaires at Teheran informed his Majesty's Minister there on the 8th instant that the Russian officer was returning to Teheran that day.

Mr. Ponsonby asked if there was any official information to the effect that it is the intention of the Russian Government to despatch troops to guard the Teheran Caspian road against the revolutionaries.

Sir E. Grey: It is understood that, should the traffic on this road, which forms an important Russian concession, be interrupted through the action of either political party in Persia, the Russian Government would feel themselves compelled to take some action with a view to keeping open the main route of communication between Europe and Teheran, and thus guarding the pecuniary interest of Russian subjects. Such a situation has, however, not yet arisen.

OFFICERS' CHARGERS.

Mr. Lane-Fox asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Army Order 1 of 1903 ordains that two chargers will be supplied at the public expense to each officer serving in a regiment of cavalry of the line, and gives further privileges as to hiring chargers; whether, on a regiment being ordered to India, these privileges are withdrawn and each officer is only allowed to hire one charger from the Government, having to buy the second charger at his own expense; and whether the Government of India can see their way to remove the hardship involved by the difference in these regulations.

Mr. Hobhouse: The conditions of service in India differ from those obtaining here, and the Indian regulations are as stated in the question. The Government of India in 1904 received authority to relax the existing limitation on the hiring of chargers as soon as financial conditions should admit of it. The Secretary of State will invite their attention to the subject.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

On Wednesday, May 12, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could see his way, under the altered political conditions in Turkey, to endeavour to secure to this country and to British capital the construction of the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who answered the question, said:—The new Turkish Government are bound by the terms of the Baghdad Railway Convention, which, up to the present time, have not been in any way modified. His Majesty's Government are fully alive to the importance of the matter, but I cannot make any further statement about it.

MRS. BESANT'S RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL UNIVERSITY.

On Thursday, May 13, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed to subsidise or assist in any way the religious and social university which is being established by Mrs. Annie Besant in India.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State for India has no knowledge of the project referred to.

INDIAN OFFICERS AND INCOME-TAX.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was his intention to continue, as heretofore, the exemptions and abatements on their small home incomes to Indian civil and military officers resident on duty in India who were in receipt of salaries from the Indian Government.

Mr. Hobhouse: My right hon. friend does not intend to exempt Indian civil and military officers resident in India and receiving salaries from the Indain Government from the proposed obligations on persons resident abroad to pay full income-tax.

PROPOSED HANKAW-SZE-CHUAN RAILWAY.

Mr. McKinnon Wood informed Mr. Lonsdale that negotiations respecting the construction of the proposed Hankaw-Sze-chuan Railway are proceeding. No definite arrangement has, however, yet been concluded.

RIVER TRAFFIC BETWEEN BUSSORAH AND BAGHDAD.

Mr. McKinnon Wood told Mr. Hart-Davies that no official information had been received to the effect that through traffic by river between Bussorah and Baghdad had been restored, but the Tigris and Euphrates Navigation Company has informed him that the Arabs had dispersed, and that a resumption of the service was being arranged.

PERSIA.

Mr. Lonsdale asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information to give to the House with regard to the situation in Persia.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: Since my reply given on May 6 to the hon. and gallant member for the St. Andrews District, the political situation in Persia has improved in some respects. The Saad-ed-Dowleh has been reinstated and has formed a satisfactory Cabinet. A Proclamation issued by the Shah restores the Constitution and orders the immediate promulgation of a suitable electoral law, after which the elections will be held at once. The National Assembly will be opened as soon as two-thirds of the Deputies are ready. An amnesty has been granted for political offences. Matters appear to be quieting down in Tabriz. It is, however, impossible to say yet what effect these declarations are having upon the country generally.

THE NEWS supplied by Reuter to the effect that the British sailors are evacuating Bushire, says the "C. and M. Gazette," and that no danger is now to be expected in that region, is confirmed by information received in India. Not only is the Persian Gulf litoral setting down, but the disturbances along the Tigris between Bagdad and Busrah are subsiding. Mails have commenced to come through from Bagdad, and it is anticipated that regular postal communication will shortly be restored.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

Tour of Construction Yards.

A special correspondent of the "Standard" has made a tour of the dockyards, &c., of the German Empire. The results of his observations are that nine Dreadnoughts are now building and three are about to be laid down, besides cruisers, torpedo-boats, gun-boats and submarines. He says:—

"In accordance with instructions, I made a tour round the imperial and private shipbuilding yards of the German Empire, with a view to ascertaining the state and progress of naval construction in that country, and to report thereon. The places visited were:—Bremen, Bremerhaven (Geestemunde), Wilhelmshafen, Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin, Danzig, Elbing, Essen.

"The delicate nature of the task, and the well-known difficulty of eliciting information of this kind in Germany, render it necessary to devote a long time and to adopt a slow, patient, and cautious mode of procedure. One may have to pass days without collecting a scrap of useful information. It is impossible to make open inquiries, as the obligation of reticence is laid upon those who know.

"I found the activity in naval construction to be little more than normal—in any case, not nearly so great as I had expected to find it. But the explanation for this may be that I arrived too soon after the extension of the naval programme and before the requisite preparations had been completed. In Germany I found that, despite the splendid organisation obtaining in that country, the retarding influences of 'red tape' are not unknown, and that there, as elsewhere, there is frequently a wide gulf between the issuing of an order and the execution thereof.

"The summary of the results of my investigations as to ships at present in course of construction is as follows:—

DREADNOUGHTS.	
Launched and in course of completion:—	
Rheinland, Nassau, Westfalen, and Posen	4
Building:—	
To replace Beowulf (Weser Yard, Bremen)	1
To replace Oldenburg (Wilhelmshafen)	1
Blohm and Voss (Hamburg)	1
Schichau (Danzig) "for America"	1
Howald (Kield), to replace Siegfried	1
To be laid down this year:—	
To replace Frithjof, Hildebrand, Heimdal (these are the Dreadnought cruisers Blucher, Von der Tan, G, and H)	4
Dreadnoughts	13
CRUISERS.	
Blohm and Voss (Hamburg):—	
One large and one small	2
Krupp (Kiel):—	
To replace Schwalbe (small)	1
Imperial Dock (Kiel):—	
Completing Blucher (large)	1
To replace Sperber (small)	1
Vulcan (Stettin):—	
To replace Jagd (small)	1
To be laid down this year; armoured cruiser to replace Kaiserin Augusta	1
Also two small cruisers to replace Bussard and Falke (1906) (this may account for two cruisers seen in Wilhelmshafen)	2
Cruisers	9
Torpedo Boats.	
Building 1908-1909:—	
Krupp (Kiel)	5
Schichau (Danzig)	4
Vulcan (Stettin)	3
To be begun this year	12
Torpedo boats	24
Submarines.	
Imperial Dock (Danzig)	2
Krupp (Kiel)	2
There are two other (certain), but I could not find place	2
Submarines	6
Gunboats.	
Tecklenburg (Bremerhaven)	1
River gunboat to be laid down in 1909.	1
Gunboats	2

SOME PHASES OF HINDOOISM.

Lecture by Mr. Gupta.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, member of the Council of India, read a paper before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts on May 13 afternoon at the rooms in John Street, Adelphi on, "some Phases of Hindooism." Sir George Birdwood was in the chair, and introduced the lecturer as having shared with Mr. Syed Hosain Bilgrami the signal and well-merited distinction of being the first Indians to become the colleagues and advisers of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Gupta said that, while much was heard in this country of political unrest, little heed was taken of the great religious upheaval that had overtaken the Hindoo world. Hindooism was passing through a severe crisis, and it remained to be seen how far its powers of adaptation and assimilation would come again to its help, and in what form it would ultimately emerge; but he took a hopeful view of the outlook. The caste system had served useful purposes in the past, but it had not now a single redeeming feature, and if the Hindoo was again to lift his head and take part in the great work of nation-building, he must revert to the original Aryan type and demolish the barriers dividing the community. Happily, sumptuary restrictions were being gradually relaxed, so much so that in large cities like Calcutta they had nearly lost all their force. The pernicious practice of early marriage did not yield so readily to the influences of Western civilisation; but even in this respect there were signs of hope. Progress towards a better state of things had been slow, no doubt, but there was hope of acceleration as time proceeded. In emphasising the domination of the Hindoo mind by lofty spiritual conceptions handed down from immemorial times, Mr. Gupta expressed the conviction that the descendants of such a spiritual race could not drift into scepticism or irreligion. It might be hoped that the unsettling of beliefs caused by contact with the West would be temporary, and that in future the religion of the Hindoos would be purged of superstitious excrescences, and would contain not only what was best in its own ancient faith, but also such precious gifts as the other noble creeds had to offer.

The chairman said he found himself in almost complete agreement with the lecturer, but in reference to his concluding remarks he would like to quote the memorable passage in St. Augustine's "Confessions," in which, describing his communion with his mother as her life was ebbing out, he spoke of the transitoriness of all outward symbols and of being "conscious only of him that abideth ever." It was in such passages as that—passages to be found in the Hindoo Upanishades as well as in the writings of the Christian Fathers—that they found the synthesis of all religions and learned that all were equally partial and transient in their creeds and dogmas, and all equally true in the eternal verities they more or less imperfectly connoted.

Sir A. T. Arundel spoke appreciatively of the work of the Central Hindoo College at Benares, under the care of Mrs. Besant, in giving the young men of India an understanding of the highest and noblest concepts of the Christian faith. As chairman of the committee of the Government of India appointed by Lord Minto to draft the original reform proposals, he rejoiced in Mr. Gupta's membership of the India Council as one of the first-fruits of the reforms.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Speaking on May 8 in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, at a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor to the distinguished personages who had received honorary degrees from the University that morning.

Lord Charles Beresford, in the course, of his speech, said he considered that our physical deterioration was responsible for the fact that we had lost the old British method of looking at things in a calm and dignified attitude. They had on occasions well within their memory, when something not very big had occurred, gone into what might almost be called hysterics, and on occasions which were of very grave importance, such as the question of national defence they appeared to sleep over it. That was a very serious state of affairs. It would be very much to the interests of the country if the great educational centres would teach the young men that great nations were not emotional, and that they thought of their defence before anything else. Whatever they did for education, tariff reform, free trade or any other question the whole thing must go to the wall unless the defences of the country were adequate. (Hear, hear.) At the present time a Committee of the Cabinet was investigating the subject, composed of as fair a body of men as he had ever seen summoned before. (Hear, hear.) If they found that things were not as they should be, which he had no doubt they would there was no necessity for panic; there was no necessity for recriminations, or for saying to individuals "If you had not done so and so this would not have occurred." Let them go back to the old British style. Let them put the whole thing on the table, look at it, see where it was wrong, and calmly and quietly put it right without recriminations either from parties or individuals. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Charles Beresford also spoke at Southport in connection with the physical training college, of which he is president.

He said that the object of physical training should be to make men and women healthy. One of the great social problems we had to face was the question of the health of our people. We wanted more of such training as was given in that school. Physical recreation promoted temperance, and it stopped that most pernicious of evils, cigarette smoking by boys, which made a lad lose his nerve. When he talked about training the nation for military work he could not be accused of militarism. He wanted people to be fit and well and ready for an emergency; that was not militarism. It was the highest honour and highest duty of any citizen to be able to defend his country if called upon. He calculated that if we had to go to war and won it would cost us 1,500 millions sterling. If we lost it would be "Good night." (Laughter.) Physical degeneration and unpreparedness for war had been the ruin of other nations before, and it was time we looked to the health and manliness of our young people.

A section of the race, at all events, had become hysterical. In past days we did not swagger when we won, and did not cry when we lost. When we won we were dignified, when we lost we set our teeth and put things right without crying. We had to put our defences right. He had great faith in the Committee formed by the Prime Minister. It would cost money to put things right. Many points would become public that would perhaps cause dissatisfaction, but he continued, "Don't let us have panic."

He was not going to enter into any question relative to naval affairs, because it would not be fair to the Prime Minister or to the party in power. He did not belong to that party, but they were taking the national view of it, anything he could do to help them to the best of his ability he would. (Hear, hear.) He had by no means done with the Navy; he was only beached, not bilged. It was not a party question. There should be no recriminations; recriminations created opposition which was not wanted. What had really happened was that we had deferred our liabilities and our obligations, and when an individual did that he had to get money from somewhere to put himself right. That happened with nations as with individuals.

Addressing the Mersey Division of the Royal Naval Volunteers at Southport the same day, Lord Charles Beresford said the English-speaking nations were the only nations who showed real, pure patriotism, because they got their men to volunteer to go into service to fight for their country. Other nations had conscription, which meant driving men in. The time might come when national service ideas that were sound might be useful for this country, but as long as we could maintain the volunteer principle the better it would be for the nation and for the empire.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE INDIAN REFORMS.

The resolutions adopted by the Committee of the All-Indian Moslem League, London Branch, at a meeting held upon May 6 are as follows:—

1. That this committee hereby place on record their extreme regret and disappointment at the telegram from his Excellency the Viceroy communicated to the House of Lords by the Secretary of State on the 4th inst. as being absolutely at variance with the repeated assurances by which the Mahomedan subjects of his Majesty were given to understand that their demands for separate representation through all stages and in excess of their numerical strength were definetly and unequivocally conceded.

2. That the committee find it difficult to reconcile the arrangements proposed in the telegram, "that the Mahomedans should have by means of separate electorates a number of seats closely approaching that to which their numerical proportion in the population would entitle them, and that over and above this they would obtain some seats in mixed electorates"—a hope which under present conditions does not appear to the committee to be well grounded—with the declaration of the Viceroy to the Mahomedan deputation on Oct. 1, 1906, when his Excellency said as follows:—"The path of your address, as understand it, is a claim that, in any system of representation, whether it affects a municipality, a district board, or a legislative council, in which it is proposed to introduce or increase an electoral organisation, the Mahomedan community should be represented as a community . . . . and you justly claim that your position should be estimated not merely on your numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of your community and the service it has rendered to the empire. I am entirely in accord with you . . . . ." Nor can the committee reconcile the suggested arrangements with the emphatic and solemn assurance of the Secretary of State in the House of Lords on Feb. 23 last, when his lordship said:—"The Mahomedans demand three things. They demand the election of their own representatives to these councils in all stages, just as in Cyprus, where I think the Mahomedans vote by themselves. Secondly, they want a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength. These two demands we are quite ready and intend to meet in full." Whatever language may be employed to explain the present suggestions, the committee fear the general impression among the Mahomedans will be that there has been a deliberate "going-back" from the assurances by which the Government had pledged its word to a loyal community.

3. That the committee regret profoundly the discrepancy between the views intimated in the telegram and the express promise made in the Commons on April 26 last on behalf of his Majesty's Government by the Secretary to the Treasury, "that every endeavour will be made by the Government of India and by the Government at home to remove any sort or kind of obstacle which may be found to lie within our power to the carrying out of the pledges which have been given before this House, and "that wherever elections are found possible they shall be conducted on the basis of separate representation of the Mahomedan community." In view of the previous declarations and the unambiguous promise of the Secretary to the Treasury, as well as of the fact that separate electorates must be constituted for the few special seats reserved for Mahomedans, the Commitee cannot help considering it unfortunate that the invidious and objectionable principle of supplementary elections by mixed electorates should be maintained, and that voting on separate registers through all stages should be summarily declared to be impracticable.

4. That the committee are apprehensive that the inconsistent and unsatisfactory manner in which the question of Mahomedan representation has been dealt with will leave behind a rankling sense of injustice on the minds of the Mahomedan people; and they earnestly trust that the telegram of his Excellency may not be regarded as finally closing the issue.

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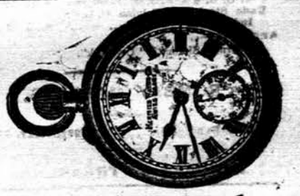

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 27, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 28, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85		1/8
2 do. Rentes	97 3/4		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4		unchgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 15/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8		1/8
do. in New York ...	52 1/2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris....	25·17 1/2		unchgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2		unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 7/8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 5/8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2		chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 1/2		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4		1/4
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 5/8		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England...£25,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.

Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d. unchgd.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,100,000	Dec. £4,00,000
Public Deposits	...£11,500,000	Dec. £5,00,000
Other Deposits	...£42,300,000	Inc. £13,00,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Securities	...£32,000,000	Inc. £10,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,200,000	Dec. £5,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	3,000
Mid-Americans	5·38+0·01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·74 —03	5·75 —02	5·81 —02	5·78 —03	5·76 —03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·75 —03	5·74 —03	5·73 —04	5·73 —04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	14,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	9,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do to Continent	7,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·40—25	

Futures—Month of July 10·37—03 } Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined later on commission house liquidation.

Do. Oct. 10·37—01

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July ... 11·13—07

Do. do. Oct. ... 10·34—03

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—

Liverpool—Sellers ... ... d. 5¼

Months—June-July.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.—44 3-4 May—London—Sellers.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 1-2—June-July—London—Done.

Tone of Wheat,—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1-2 May-June—Sellers Easier.

Barletta Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—43½ May-June—Sellers —Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 43 1-2—May-June—Hamburg—Done.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-2 May-June—Amsterdam—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 3-8—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 7 1-2d. Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£72
Yellow Metal	6d.

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes	
F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	
G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F.	
India	£ 5 8 0

Arrivals :—

"Ernest Simons," "Inverask".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [28TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	London	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	24	38,324
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	35	41,595

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April

Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 27th May.

Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 13th May.

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 26th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Discount :—

The Market opened steady at 1-3 15-16 T. T. but with 1s. 3 31 32d T. T. available at two or three Banks but at which there are few buyers. Bank bills for the mail were available at 1s 3 31-32d on demand at which there was also only a small inquiry. Credits are steady at 1s 4 3-32d 3 months' sight but some Banks refuse to buy under 1s 4 1-8d. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d. to 21-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	133
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady at 94 1-4 for cash and the settlement and closes unchanged. Only a small business has been reported. Calcutta market is quieter at 94 5-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·4
1st Settlement	„	94·4
2nd Settlement	„	94·5

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 down at 24 1-8 for ready and two months' delivery. New York is 1-8 down at 52 1-2. Locally the market has been firm, the ready rate opening at 61 3-4 ex duty and closing at 62 3-16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	3	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	3	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	3,16,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	54,000
Sundries	52,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	6,43,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities	.....	37,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,31,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,58,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	6,43,000
Bullion	13,000	.....
Balances with other Banks,.	2,58,000	.....
Sundries	8,000	.....
Cash	7,87,000	.....

Council Bill :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 44·70 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 35·30 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d., tenderers receiving 11 per cent. No extras were advised. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 96·10 lakhs, and for next week 80 lakhs will again be offered. This morning extras are advised of Rs. 50,000 Bills at 1s. 3 31-32 and 5 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4d.

The mail of the 14th May brings £30,000 silver, and £20,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,70,000
Bombay	„	25,30,000
Madras	„	18,00,000
Total...	Rs.	50,00,000

The mail of the 21st May brings £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

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Madras	„	7,30,000
Total ...	Rs.	55,80,000

The mail of the 28th May brings £160,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	19,20,000
Bombay	„	19,40,000
Madras	„	6,60,000
Total...	Rs.	45,20,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	287	303,819	169,386
Central India	174	105,733	53,928
Barsee and Nugger ...	3,398	119,481	105,054
Berars	880	339,110	310,065
Central Provinces ...	295	151,251	247,968
Total Comras...	5,034	1,019,394	876,401
Dhollera	12,295	167,214	118,674
Broach...	2,829	186,548	185,811
Coompta and Dharwar	13,627	131,514	118,597
Westerns	3,874	23,102	10,487
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	3,099	268,984	315,748
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,631	53,492	28,520
Sind	1,570	25,439	38,281
Persian	104	2,380	1,480
American	818	10,317	41,832
Egyptian	...	3,334	5,946
Other Sorts	86	830	791
Totals...	45,967	1,893,148	1,738,066

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	45,967	46,161	—194
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th May	1,893,148	1,739,066	+155,092
Shipments for the week			
Europe	9,255	11,278	— 2,023
China			
Japan	18,107	5,455	+12,652
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	27,362	16,733	+ 10,629
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th May...			
Europe	522,492	495,998	+ 26,494
China	45,295	23,223	+22,072
Japan	534,334	243,732	+290,602
Coast Ports ...	17,441	28,715	—11,274
Total ...	1,120,102	796,728	+323,374
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	6,918	6,816	+102
China			
Japan	700	4,967	—4,267
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 8th May 1909—10,592 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Feby. 1909—10,583 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 27th May 1909	1,893,148
	2,293,148
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 27th May 1909	1,120,102
	1,173,046
Afloat	7,618
	1,165,428
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	732,254
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 28th May 09..	433,174

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

A most daily fluctuations have marked the course of the Governing markets during the past week and early deliveries show a decline, while New Crop prices are nearly unchanged. Reports regarding the New Crop in America continue of an unsatisfactory character. Floods have occurred during the week in Mississippi and Oklahoma, and bullish private crop reports have been issued in New York. All this tends to increase the interest in the Agricultural Bureau Report, which should reach here next week, and which is expected to be bullish. That it will be so, remains to be seen, but we may certainly look for some movement one way or the other on the publication of the report, and we see no reason for turning "bear" at present.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·95	5·88	—07
Futures, May-June...	5·78	5·74	—04
Do. Sept.-Oct...	5·79	5·76	—03
NEW YORK—			
Spot...	11·60	11·40	—40
Futures, July...	11·20	10·97	—23
Do. Oct...	10·92	10·87	—05
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot...	10 7/8	11	+1/8
Futures, July...	11·23	11·13	—20
Do. Oct...	10·84	10·84	...unch

Our market for Old Crop has been steady to firm during the week and prices show an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 5, while New Crop rates are almost unchanged. Business in contracts of old crop have been confined to the May settlements and a moderate amount of Westerns and saw ginned Dharwar for June and July delivery. In New Crop a small business has been done in Khandeish for January and Bengals for January and December, exporters having taken a few hundred bales of the latter. "Suttas" have ruled quiet but steady in the bazaar. Many New Crop quotations are almost nominal.

In ready cotton only a moderate business has been done, but both shippers and mills have been in the markets. Japan buyers have been enquiring for high-class lots and stapled styles and a fair amount of Broach and Coompta. Dharwar descriptions has changed hands. There has also been some demand for Europe. Mills have been buying quietly of most sorts. The off-take has rarely exceeded 3,000 bales a day as holders are by no means keen sellers, and cotton is now going into godowns for the monsoon.

Receipts continue fairly large. Broach and Berars show a considerable falling off, but Coomptas and Dholleras are coming in freely, and Bengals and Sindh total over 7,000 bales for the week. Unsold stocks are in the neighbourhood of 150,000 bales.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	255	June.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ..	258	Ready.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	254	„
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	247	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	247	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	243	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	237	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	243	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	242	„
Good Westerns	240/1	June-July.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	230	„

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	237	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	257 1/2	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	242	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	234	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	227/8	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	227/8	„ „
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Fine M. G. Bengal	213	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengal's	196	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	6,000	„

Future Delivery Prices:—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·74 unchgd	5·74 —01	5·80 —01	5·77 —01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·75 —01	5·75 unchgd	5·73 —01	5·73 unchgd	5·73 unchgd

SHIPPING.

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Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·75 —01	5·75 unchgd	5·73 —01	5·73 unchgd	5·73 unchgd

SHIPPING.

Freights :—

The market has been steady during the week but with only a moderate business doing for May and June. For Antwerp and Dunkirk wheat has been done at 15s. for May, and 14s. 3d. for June. Business has also been done in Seeds for Antwerp at 12s. 9d. Dunkirk at 12s. 6d. and Hull at 12s. June.

We quote as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton	Wheat.
Antwerp ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	15s.
Dunkirk ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	15s.
Hamburg ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	15s.
Liverpool ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	15s.
Genoa ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	15s.
Marseilles ...	12s.	13s. 6d.	15s.
Hull ...	12s. 6d.	...	15s.
London ...	12s. 6d.	14s.	14s. 6d.
Havre ...	15s.	— 16s.	16s.

For June-July we quote 13s. seeds, 13s. 6d. cotton and 14s. 6d. wheat.

Karachi has taken several steamers viz :—

s.s. "Ellaline" and s.s. "Evandale" at 14s. 9d.

s.s. "Cressington Court" at 14s 7 1-2d.

s.s. "St. Bride" s.s. "Birdoswald," s.s. "Hatumet," s.s. "Hopemount," and s.s. "Shirley" at 14s. 6d.

s.s. "Monarch" at 14s.

s.s. "Wearbeck" and s.s. "Fairport" at 14s 3d net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has firmed up during the week under the influence of a good demand and prices are about annas higher. Holders are inclined to ask a further advance and at the close there are few sellers at our quotations.

Ready	Rs.	8 1 0 B. T.
„	„	8 6 0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—

In this market also there has been a rise of 3 to 4 annas per cwt. and rates close firm with a good enquiry as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 4 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	8 0 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 13 0
Ready Brown Cawnpore...	„	7 3 0
Brown Delhi	„	7 12 0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—

Early in the week there was a fair business doing but as prices advanced the demand fell off and the market closes firm but in active at:—

Ready	Rs.	10 3 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—

In sympathy with the rise in other seeds and owing to a good demand by natives the market is steadier and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	32 12 0
June-July	Rs.	6 11 0 B. T.

Cottonseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 25 for ready.

Mowraseed :—

Prices have again advanced and a moderate business has been done. We quote at the close :—

July-August	Rs.	6 3 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

Rates advanced fully 2 annas per cwt. during the week owing to firmer markets at Home and a good demand here. At the close quotations are as under, the market being easier.

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6 4 6 B. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	„	6 8 0 „
Soft red	„	42 8 0 per candy.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	212,827 cwts.
Linseed	79,037 „
Rapeseed	74,972 „
Gingellyseed	3,168 „
Poppyseed...	42,607 „
Groundnuts	3,364 „
Castorseed	21,667 „
Rice	238,889 „
Myrabollams	11,477 „
Cottonseed	41,314 „
Mowraseed...	672 „
Gram	41,745 „
Joowar	14,893 „
Maize	30 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet with very little business passing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market still remains very dull.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is firm but though there is a fair enquiry little business can be done owing to the high prices asked at Home.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is duller than ever. A dispute between Marwari dealers and the Piece Goods Association regarding financing terms has resulted in an almost complete stoppage of what little buying was going on. It is to be hoped that a settlement will shortly be arrived at.

DHOOTIES.—The market continues firm. There is a good enquiry but very little business is being done owing to the high prices asked. There seems little likelihood of prices declining at present.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has firmed up during the week and sterling rates are £72 for Copper and £56 for Yellow metal. Our market has also advanced in sympathy with the Home market, but the demand has fallen off a good deal. If the Home market keeps steadier, there should be some improvement here.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)...	98-0-0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust	„ (1968)...	97-0-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal Bonds	„ (1947)...	96-8-0
5 per cent. „	„ (1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. „	„ (1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. „	„ (1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. „	„ (1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent. „	„ (1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and the rates have not fluctuated during this week with a few exceptions. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,465 ; Bank of India's nave declined to Rs. 75 1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 57 ; Bank of Burma's have improved to Rs. 109 ; and People's Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 33. Press shares are steady and they have more or less improved in prices. Indian Cotton Press shares are steady at Rs. 127 1-2 ; Moussis' have advanced to Rs. 725 ; and New Berar's to Rs. 490. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown shares are quiet at Rs. 288 ; Badham Pile's are weak at Rs. 133 ; Bombay-Burma New issues are quiet at Rs. 447 1-2 and old issues at Rs. 455. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company's Ld., Preference shares have declined to Rs. 147 and ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 97. Bombay Flour Mill shares are steady at Rs. 880 and Delhi Flour shares have declined to Rs. 120. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares are in demand at Rs. 347 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 285. Central India Mining Company shares are quiet at Rs. 285 ; Kemp's are weak at Rs. 210 C. D. ; Marck's are unchanged at Rs. 129 ; Philip's are quiet at Rs. 52 ; and Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares are steady at Rs. 600, Shivrajpur's are weak at Rs. 15 1-2 ; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company's shares are unchanged at Rs. 102 ; and Tata Iron and Steel Company's shares lote (ten ordinary shares and due deffered, making one lot) have declined to Rs. 18 discount per share, preference shares are weak at Rs. 10 ; discount and deffered shares are unchanged at Rs. 54. A good lot of Thacker and Company's shares has been put through at R

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 14.

THE BUDGET SPEECHES.

Budget debates are not read as much as cricket reports. Many even among "earnest-minded readers" pass them by as incoherent and far to "figurative." To the ordinary man, it must be sadly confessed, figures in mass have small interest, and everything dependent on them suffers in consequence. But they who are not following the progress of the present Budget debate miss a good deal. It seems as though the House of Commons, conscious that its eloquence has been rather dull of late, has made up its mind to do big things at this opportunity. Several of the speeches have been of high quality. Mr. Balfour's set the key to the Opposition, and since then there have been excellent contributions to the discussion from Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, while Mr. Churchill's from a certain standpoint was by no means despicable.

THINGS THEY FORGOT.

Mr. Balfour may be excused even by his opponents for believing that the Government do not understand their own Budget proposals. Since Mr. Lloyd George made his laborious speech there have been several instances to suggest that he had overlooked the consequences of much that he put forward as the result of his long and grave deliberations. The immunity of foreign beer was overlooked, and since that was remedied a day has not passed without bringing evidence of the Chancellor's almost humble consciousness that his arrangements are open to amendment. He says, in effect, that so long as he gets his money from this quarter he did that he does not much care how it is withdrawn. The idea seems to be, indeed to look to the present, and let the future take care of itself; and thus the Government insists in its Budget exactly as it acted in the matter of Old Age Pensions. Another example of this growing habit of letting the future take care of itself is seen in the treatment of income-tax. Though to many people it will appear useless to insist on the extravagance of leaving the income-tax incapable of development on extraordinary occasions Mr. Balfour did well to hammer in this point. The proposals with regard to income-tax tend indubitably to "diminish our financial capacity to meet the stress of a great European conflict." And, nevertheless, as Mr. Balfour did not fail to emphasise, the Chancellor is content to close his eyes to our naval necessities.

THE LINE IN SPORT.

Numbers of sportsmen in the sense of the word will be disappointed with the fate of the Cruelty to Animals Bill in the Lords, and the laughter which greeted some of the remarks cannot but jar on their feelings. The Bill was directed against the hunting of the carted stag and the coursing of the trapped rabbit, chiefly the latter, though pigeon-shooting was also included. It is, of course, very difficult to draw a line in such matters and say that one form of sport is admissible and another must be tabooed; that to hunt the carted stag is cruel and to hunt the Exmoor deer over the slopes of Dunkerry and cut his throat when he takes to the sea off Porlock is quite in accordance with the fitness of things; that pigeon-shooting is abominable and the reckless slaughter of gulls on our coasts most creditable. We do not wonder that many members of the Gilded Chamber found it difficult to drew the line, although the test set up by the Lord Chancellor, that the animal must be allowed fair play, will appeal to a good many consciences. Refuse to admit this test, and there is no logical reason why you should not reintroduce the baiting of bull, bear and, badger, which the conscience of England has decided is cowardly and disgusting. Even the chief opponent of the Bill spoke against rabbit coursing, though not on the score of cruelty. As for its being an amusement of a particular class, and therefore to be handled gingerly the same argument would have applied to the vile "amusements" noted above, which we have not agitated to sweep away.

DEUS EX MACHINA.

They who applauded the Children Act most heartily doubted the possibility of making boys good by Act of Parliament. In regard to the smoking classes of the Act, one felt some scepticism as to whether juvenile ingenuity would be completely defeated by the measures of Mr Samuel, though it would have been a hard task to point out the direction in which the fiendish guile of the human boy would be exercised. But some people did think of the automatic cigarette-machines, and it appears from the letter of an anxious parent in the "Express" that their foresight has been vindicated. The anxious parent has two sons who have been discovered in the very act of smoking cigarettes obtained by a penny in the slot. Truly a god has been evoked from the machine to the assistance of the small boy. The matter is not serious. There are not so many automatic appliances, and all so many boys daring enough to face the terrors both of the law and of the home. Moreover the profit is expensive. From the automatic machine one gets only two cigarettes for a penny, and a frugal lad wants at least five. He can lay out his coppers to better advantage in sweets. And thus does economy aid virtue. Yet we must not forget that from another aspect the penny is not badly laid out. Over and above the joy of smoking against law and regulation, there is the delirious incentive of foiling the myrmidons of Parliament. The right boy invest his penny to fearful and wonderful advantage.

AN APPARITION.

Aviation is not old enough to have given birth to a ghost. We are therefore driven to conclude that the airship which has been seen manœuvring over East Anglia was a thing of substance, though the suggestion has been made that it was a flock of geese flying in extended order. The fact that police constables have reported on it knocks the geese theory on the head, even as the youth of the science floors the ghost theory. Police-constables, as everybody knows who has travelled through the country on a motor-car, are observers whose word is not to be lightly disregarded. But if this be indeed an airship making long excursions, whose can it be? The brothers Wright have left the country, or we might have suspected they were practising. One puts little faith in the explanation that a German cruiser has been mapping out English sky as German officers are said to have mapped out English land. There remains the possibility that some inventor lives in the eastern counties who has hitherto hidden his light under a bushel or striven to conceal it in the clouds. The mysterious airship ought to be arrested, if anybody can catch it, and made to "own up."

COMRADES AT ARMS' LENGTH.

Theoretically Socialism conduces to brotherly love—is indeed founded on it. Such being the case, it is strange—or perhaps, remembering man and his history, it is not strange—that Socialism should be a very battleground of individual differences. They hated each other like brothers, says the Latin historian. Had he lived and written later, he might have said like Socialists. Mr. H. G. Wells makes no scruple of confessing, with regard to the break in the L. L. P., that he hates—in a political sense, of course—Messrs. Grayson, Hyndman. Quelch, Blatchford, and Shaw. Mr. Grayson "has all the levity of youth added to an instability that will last his lifetime." Mr. Blatchford is "touchily vain and excitable . . . overpraised for his valiant roaring." As for Messrs. Quelch and Hyndman, Mr. Wells believes there is a "strong ingredient of spite, the proverbial spite, of the impotent, in the wrecking tactics they have pursued." Mr. Shaw is a "gross sentimentalist in cynic's motley, adorable as a friend, hopelessly tiresome as an associate." We now wait to hear what Mr. Shaw and the rest of them think of Mr. Wells. Meanwhile, it must be confessed this frank and free deliverance of the critical soul can hardly be regarded as a harbinger of that happy day, of which Socialist are found of warning us, when every man shall regard himself as his brother's keeper and tongues shall speak nothing but honey. It is, however, comforting even to the disillusioned to have recognition of Mr. Shaw's "hopelessly tiresome" possibilities.

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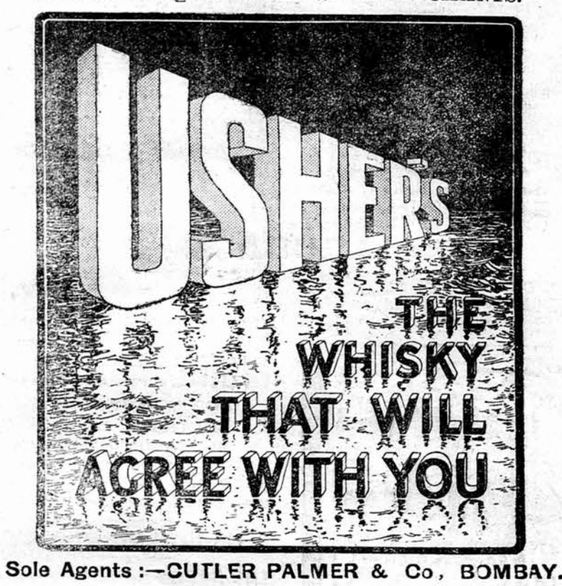

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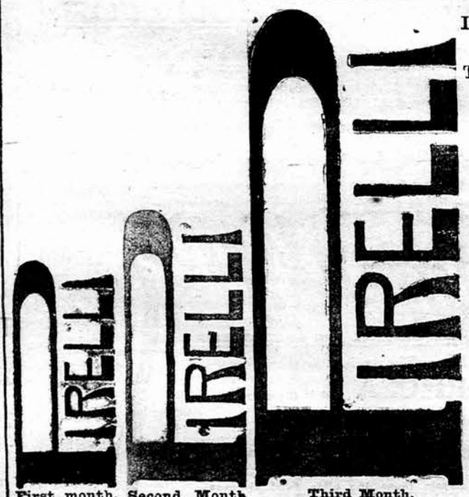

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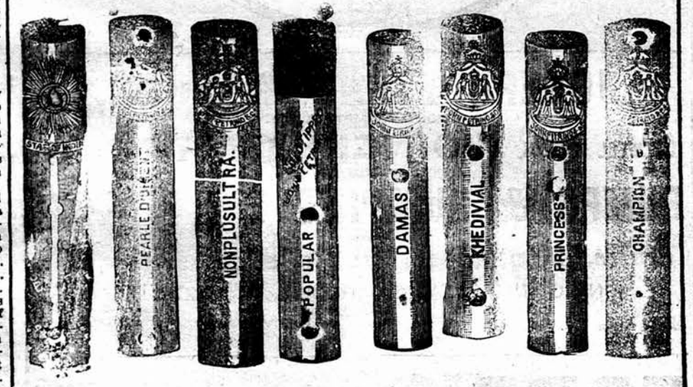

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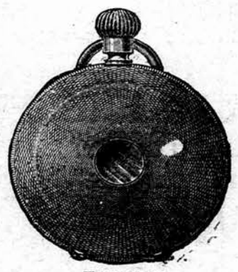

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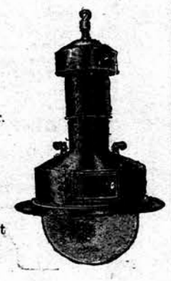

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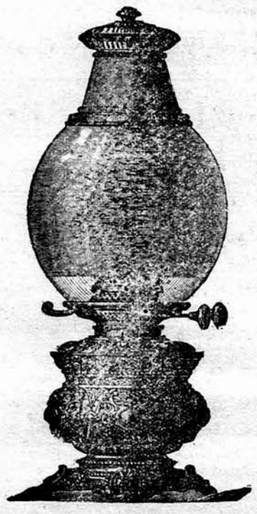

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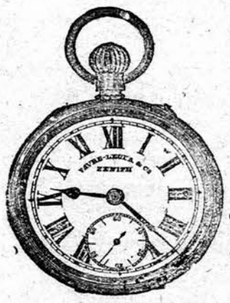

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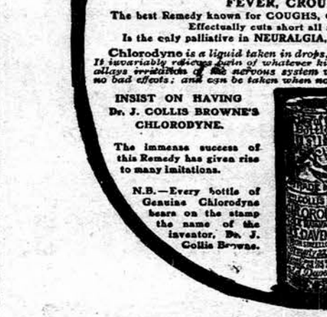

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